

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 173

8 September 1981

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Soviet 'Trilogy' Toward France's Mitterrand [GUANGMING RIBAO 28 Aug]	A 1
Third World Countries Denounce South Africa	A 2
UNHCR Hartling Tours Guangzhou, Goes to Hong Kong	A 3
Status of PRC, Taiwan in International Sports Group	A 3

UNITED STATES

U.S., USSR Neutron Bomb Disagreement Continues [RENMIN RIBAO 6 Sep]	B 1
U.S.-PRC Amity Convention Ends 7 Sep in Houston	B 3
Soviet Ships Reportedly Cruise Near U.S. Waters [RENMIN RIBAO 5 Sep]	B 3
Reagan's Absence From Labor Day Parade Noted	B 4
PRC, U.S. Sign 1982-83 Cultural Exchange Program	B 4
Shanghai Mayor Yang Ti Fetes U.S. Delegations	B 4

SOVIET UNION

Brezhnev Challenges U.S. Neutron Bomb Decision	C 1
USSR's Yepishev Inspects Soviet Forces in Poland	C 1
Soviet Military Exercise 'West-81' Begins [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Sep]	C 1
XINHUA: USSR Shows 'Panic' Over Kampuchea	C 2
PRC Delegation Attends Academic Meeting in Kiev	C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC Foreign Ministry Note on Talks With SRV	E 1
Commentator: Tripartite Good for Kampuchean Unity	E 2
Tripartite Group Holds News Conference After Talks	E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

European Parliament Trip Coverage Continues	G 1
Meet Deng Yingchao 4 Sep	G 1
Give Banquet 4 Sep	G 1
Shanghai Banquet 5 Sep	G 2
Attend Literary Symposium	G 2
Tan Zhenlin Meets French Parliamentarians 7 Sep	G 2

EASTERN EUROPE

September 'Unusual' Time for Polish Situation [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Sep]	H 1
Workers' Party Calls for Independent Management	H 2
PRC Friendship Group Marks Bulgarian National Day	H 2
RENMIN RIBAO Group Visits Romania, Yugoslavia	H 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC Standing Committee Session Continues 7 Sep	K 1
Television Coverage of 3 Sep	K 1
Three Great Work Styles Cannot Be Separated	K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 5 Sep]	
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Method of Thinking [4 Sep]	K 3
HONGQI Commentator on Criticism, Self-Criticism [15 Aug]	K 6
CHINA DAILY on Regular Literary Criticism [6 Sep]	K 10
Section of Baoji-Chengdu Railway Damaged by Flood	K 12
Zhao Ziyang Addresses National Industrial Forum	K 12
PLA Air Force Cadres Publicize CCP Resolution	K 13
PLA Unit Fulfills Uranium Extraction Plan	K 14

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Party Leaders Discuss Ideological Problems	O 1
Anhui Radio Calls for Increased Coal Production	O 2
Briefs: Zhejiang Industrial Production	O 3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Leader Addresses Civilization Forum	P 1
Guangdong Holds Meeting on Improving Social Order	P 2
Henan's Liu Jie Speaks on Ideological Problems	P 2
Drought Situation in Hunan Becoming More Serious	P 3
Further Improvement in Hunan's Social Order Urged	P 4
HAINAN RIBAO Views Criticism, Self-Criticism [5 Sep]	P 5
Briefs: Guangdong Agricultural Production	P 5

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Experiencing 'Worst Drought in 60 Years'	Q 1
[GUIZHOU RIBAO 5 Sep]	
Tan Qilong Attends Sichuan Social Order Forum	Q 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Bans Selling, Renting Farmland	S 1
Heilongjiang Holds Public Security Conference	S 1
Briefs: Liaoning Bonuses; Liaoning Slip Dock	S 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Production Stressed in Shaanxi Flood Relief Effort	T 1
Extent of Damage Reported	T 1
Editorial on Relief Work [SHAANXI RIBAO 6 Sep]	T 2
Xinjiang Trade Union Holds Propaganda Work Forum	T 3
Briefs: Gansu Summer Grain Harvest;	T 3
Shaanxi Economic Crimes	

TAIWAN

Politician on Development of Nuclear Weapons [KYODO]	V 1
------------------------------------------------------	-----

SOVIET "TRILOGY" TOWARD FRANCE'S MITTERRAND

HK041416 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Di Xin [4564 2450]: "The Trilogy Gets Shorter as It Is Sung--A Brief Discussion on the Change in Soviet Attitude Toward Mitterrand"]

[Text] People concerned with the international situation perhaps still remember that the Soviet Union has repeatedly changed its attitude toward U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the more than 6 months' time before and after his inauguration. The Soviet Union has sung a trilogy of first rebuking Reagan, then drawing him in and later severely attacking him. The Soviet Union also sang a trilogy before and after the election of the French socialist leader Mitterrand in May this year. However, the trilogy was only sung for 3 months and was much shorter compared with the one for Reagan.

Before the presidential election took place in France, in order to support the French communists and the forces which advocated "special ties" with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union started up the propaganda machine to attack the Socialist Party under the leadership of Mitterrand. It said that the Socialist Party's policies have "drastically changed to the right" since the previous election and that the "conciliatory tendency" advocated by the Socialist Party and its "declining to participate" in the struggle of the leftist forces in France and in all of Europe in striving for detente and opposing the crisis scheme of the Pentagon has "aroused vigilance" in the public opinion of the French society. On the day before the French presidential election, PRAVDA attacked Mitterrand by name, denouncing him for advocating that "the Western side must adopt 'tough positions' in order to talk (with) the Soviet Union", and saying that "Mitterrand's stand regarding the Near East is close to the view of Washington and Tel Aviv on the Camp David accords."

The victory of Mitterrand in the presidential election has taken the Soviet Union by surprise, "making the Russians feel uneasy and disappointed." As the Soviet Union is expert in acting according to circumstances, it promptly reported, with a positive tone on 11 May, the victory of the Socialist Party, strongly praising Mitterrand's "acknowledgement of the necessity of East-West talks" and praising the socialist leaders for "asserting the policy of detente." When the French Communist Party was admitted into Mitterrand's government, PRAVDA again praised France for a new political situation in which "the leftist forces, for the first time ever, gained the power to run the country," and showed that "the Soviet Union has satisfactorily accepted" the speeches of Mitterrand delivered during the election campaign which proved to be conducive to developing Franco-Soviet talks and the traditional relationship between the two countries.

However, in less than a month and in mid-July, the Soviet Union changed its tone again and launched extraordinary attacks against the Mitterrand government on account of the fact that Mitterrand and his leading colleagues had adopted a different stand from that of the Soviet Union regarding defense of the Western powers, Franco-U.S. relations and other issues. NOVOYE VREMYA and PRAVDA successively published articles attacking the affirmative attitude of Mitterrand and other French leaders toward NATO's resolution on disposition of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. On 30 July, PRAVDA published an article criticizing Mitterrand for approving research work on neutron weapons and condemned Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, for sharing the view of Reagan's administration on Soviet military threats. In addition, it also attacked Charles Hernu, the French minister of defense, who alleged that France must manufacture new weapons in order to make its voice heard among the two superpowers. At a press conference held on 6 August at the information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, even denounced the French Government for recently publishing a "very bad declaration," saying that "the new French Government's stance that the Western powers should strengthen their own nuclear weapons before holding talks with the Soviet Union on the issue of disarmament in Europe is extremely passive. It is even worse than that of the United States."

The Soviet trilogy toward Mitterrand, similar to that toward Reagan, is never any sort of rhapsody but on the contrary, is in close connection with its strategic deployment and tactics in Europe. Since his inauguration, Reagan has, on the one hand, tried to improve U.S.-European relations, and on the other hand, he has urged the West European allies to increase military expenditures and actively prepare for the scheduled deployment of Pershing II and ground cruise guided missiles in Western Europe in accordance with the NATO resolution made in 1979. Confronted with this new situation, in order to continue to maintain its military superiority in Europe and disintegrate NATO, the Soviet Union has for a long time been sowing seeds of discord between Western Europe and the United States and has tried every possible means to hinder Western Europe from deploying new medium-range nuclear weapons. It is under these circumstances that the Soviet Union highly "appraised" and then "condemned" Mitterrand and his government. The hegemonist Soviet Union thought itself witty enough to score successes by means of employing the trilogy; however, as a result of this, it has exposed itself. The Soviet Union may sing a different tune in the wake of the changes and development of the situation. After all, it seems that Mitterrand will not work in accordance with the wishes of the Soviet Union.

Mitterrand and his colleagues recently stressed once again that only by adopting a "firm" stance toward the Soviet Union could there be "serious talks." The demand for Soviet withdrawal of the SS-20 missiles, which disturbed the equilibrium of forces in Europe, is the best response to the Soviet trilogy.

THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES DENOUNCE SOUTH AFRICA

OW050801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 4 (XINHUA)--Third World countries strongly denounced South Africa's racist regime and called for sanctions against it for its refusal to give independence to Namibia at the 8th emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia which began general debate this afternoon.

Peter Mueshihange, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), said the question of Namibia is a question of colonialism and illegality and the Namibian people demand South Africa's withdrawal from there. He charged that the United States had clearly decided to align itself openly with apartheid South Africa. He reiterated SWAPO's readiness to sign a cease-fire agreement with racist South Africa, once it agreed to follow the good example, in order to open the way for the early implementation of the United Nations plan in its final and definitive form.

He added that SWAPO, like the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-aligned Movement, had no interest whatsoever in reopening negotiations regarding Resolution 435; it was a compromise formula already accepted by the two political protagonists in the Namibian conflict, SWAPO and South Africa, and should be implemented without any further delay, amendment, modification, qualification or dilution.

Robert Ouko, minister for foreign affairs of Kenya and chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, said that the international community must take effective steps, individually and collectively, against South Africa "for her consistent defiance of our organization, for her blatant refusal to withdraw from Namibia, and for her repeated unprovoked attacks on the front-line states, and for her archaic and abominable policy of apartheid among other sins." South Africa must be made to understand that the world community was now ready to act, and to act decisively, he said, adding that the support of the Western countries was important in this respect.

Paul J. F. Lusaka, representative of Zambia and president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, denounced South Africa for refusing to cooperate with the United Nations to implement Resolution 435 and for its intention to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia. He urged the General Assembly to adopt measures to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally with a view to compelling it to implement the UN resolution.

Alexandre Rodrigues, minister of interior of Angola, in his statement strongly condemned South Africa's latest armed invasion of Angola. He said that the situation was critical. War could engulf the whole of southern Africa at any time. He pledged full support and solidarity of his government with SWAPO and the Namibian people. "Their victory is Africa's victory," he noted.

Pakistan and Panamanian Foreign Ministers Agha Shahi and Jorge Enrique Illueca also pressed for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. They called for an immediate halt to South Africa's recent invasion of Angola.

UNHCR HARTLING TOURS GUANGZHOU, GOES TO HONG KONG

OW060858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Guangzhou, September 6 (XINHUA)--Poul Hartling, United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Mrs. Hartling and their party left here today for Hong Kong by plane after a seven-day visit to China. They arrived in Guangzhou yesterday after visiting Beijing, Nanjing and Nanning.

Upon their arrival and departure, Mr. and Mrs. Hartling and their party were greeted and seen off at the airport by Ye Xuanping, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, and Wu Feng, director of the provincial office for settling Indo-Chinese refugees.

Ye Xuanping gave a banquet yesterday evening in honor of the guests.

Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Civil Affairs Wang Guoquan, Mr. Hartling and his party visited the city of Beihai in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on September 3 where he inspected a settlement for over 10,000 fishermen driven to China by the Vietnamese authorities. The settlement had been set up jointly by the Chinese Government and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. After visiting a school, a hospital, a fishing harbor and refugees' homes, Mr. Hartling spoke highly of the work done by the authorities in Beihai in helping the refugees.

While in Beihai, Mr. Hartling met with Xiao Han, vice-chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government, and Li Guogang, mayor of Beihai.

STATUS OF PRC, TAIWAN IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GROUP

OW030724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Rome, September 2 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Athletic Association was promoted to division "A" at the special congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) here today. The Chinese association was in division "C" when its membership was restored in IAAF in October, 1978, having only four votes. Now it enjoys eight votes, having equal voting right in decision-making with other major national athletic bodies in the IAAF.

Li Suguang, representative of the Chinese Athletic Association, attended the two-day special congress which ended today.

The congress also endorsed the decision of the (IAAF) council for the Chinese member located in Taipei to adopt the title of Chinese-Taipei Track and Field Association. The representative from Taiwan at the meeting raised no objection to the decision.

U.S., USSR NEUTRON BOMB DISAGREEMENT CONTINUES

HK060843 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "The Struggle Over the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have recently waged a fierce struggle centering on the neutron bomb issue. This began when the U.S. Government announced in early August that it would produce the neutron bomb. The White House declared that the United States had decided to produce and stock the neutron bomb in order to strengthen its defensive power and deal with Soviet military strength which is currently growing at unprecedented speed, and in particular to counter Soviet superiority in conventional weapons. The Soviet Union reacted strongly to this, accused the United States of aiming at "carrying out an unlimited arms race," and "sabotaging world stability," and threatened to make a corresponding evaluation of the situation and take the necessary steps. For some time now the two sides have stuck to their guns, and relations between them have become still more strained.

The dispute that has broken out between the United States and the Soviet Union over the neutron bomb is nothing accidental; it is another reflection of their long contest for nuclear supremacy. The Reagan administration has attached great importance to strengthening its military forces since taking office this year. It holds that Soviet military strength has increased greatly in the past 10 years, whereas the United States "lags dangerously behind the Soviet Union," and must rearm to ensure that American military strength will be "second to none." For this reason, apart from increasing military spending and strengthening conventional forces, it has decided to further boost its nuclear force.

The decision now taken to produce the neutron bomb is obviously a major step taken by the U.S. Government to strengthen its nuclear armament. American leaders and senior officials make no bones about this. President Reagan has bluntly acknowledged that the neutron bomb is an effective deterrent force and a suitable weapon for countering the Warsaw Pact's superiority in tanks. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has further explained that the neutron bomb has much greater killing power than the weapons it will replace; it can modernize the West's deterrent forces and change the West's unfavorable balance in military strength. On the question of arms talks, he said that the neutron bomb will help the United States to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. This shows that the appearance of the neutron bomb is actually a product of the arms race carried out by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Tremendous changes took place in the balance of military strength between the Soviet Union and the United States during the 1970's. This was shown not only in the dramatic increase in Soviet conventional forces, but also--with prominence--in the Soviet Union catching up with the United States in strategic nuclear forces. In medium-range nuclear armament, the Soviet Union has raised the stakes and stepped up its deployment of SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers in recent years; as a result U.S. nuclear strength in Western Europe has become greatly inferior. In order to maintain and develop this favorable position in nuclear strength, the Soviet Union has exerted itself in opposing the modernization of NATO's nuclear forces and blocking U.S. deployment of new MRBMs in Europe. The United States and its NATO allies have resolutely rejected the Soviet stand and resolved to increase their nuclear strength in Western Europe. In May this year, after the new U.S. administration consulted its Western European allies, they decided together to continue to carry out the nuclear forces modernization plan, and at the same time they prepared to hold talks with the Soviet Union on limiting MRBMs in Europe. These talks were scheduled for mid-November. However, the prospects for them are not optimistic because the U.S. and Soviet stands are poles apart. The U.S. announcement on producing the neutron bomb will undoubtedly have an impact on these talks, and the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union at the negotiating table will be still more fierce.

The neutron bomb is not the same as an MRBM, but it is indeed a new battlefield nuclear weapon. This tactical nuclear warhead is fitted onto relatively short-range Lance missiles and 8-inch Howitzer shells, and possesses relatively great killing power. It produces great radiation and is mainly used for killing or injuring the crews of tightly packed tank formations. The United States has been working hard to develop this weapon for many years, and finally succeeded in 1977. When the Carter administration took office that year, it requested Congress to authorize production of the weapon, and Congress passed a corresponding bill approving its production. The Soviet Union vigorously attacked the United States at the time for this action, and a fierce argument over the neutron bomb raged between the two sides during 1977 and 1978. The Soviet Union whipped up a massive propaganda offensive, doing everything possible to disrupt U.S. plans for producing the neutron bomb and deploying it in Europe. This argument ended with Carter delaying production of the neutron bomb.

The current fierce Soviet criticism of American production of the neutron bomb is obviously also an attempt to put on pressure and sow discord between the United States and Western Europe and so on, to block the Reagan administration's production of the weapon.

However, the trial of strength between the United States and the Soviet Union now is more fierce than in the past. This is because although the Reagan administration's decision to produce the neutron bomb has been opposed and censured by various people at home and abroad, the administration's mind is made up, and it seems that it will not yield, while the Soviet Union will certainly not let the matter go at that. At present, the Soviet Union on the one hand is stepping up its propaganda offensive and pinning the blame for the arms race entirely on the United States, and on the other it is creating public opinion for expanding its own nuclear forces. The utterances of TASS and certain Soviet officials have already made it clear that the Soviet Union will "certainly not look on with folded arms," and that it too will produce this weapon the moment it becomes necessary.

The Soviet Union sees that there are differences of attitude in the countries of Western Europe regarding American production of the neutron bomb. Moscow is therefore exerting itself to stir up discontent against the United States among some people in Western Europe and to sow discord between these countries and the United States. In the face of the Soviet military threat, the Western European countries are extremely concerned for their own security and defense, however there are also some people there who, out of pacifist desires, oppose U.S. deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Although when deciding to produce the neutron bomb the United States announced that at present there was no question of deploying the weapon abroad, these people are still worried that this nuclear weapon for use on the battlefield will cause tension in U.S.-Soviet relations and affect the progress of disarmament talks. The Soviet Union has worked hard to play up U.S. production of the neutron bomb as "increasing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war in Europe" and to intimidate Western Europe, thus applying these means also to put pressure on the United States.

However, the propaganda offensive adopted by the Soviet Union in its arms race with the United States will find it very difficult to erase this basic fact: It is precisely the continued Soviet arms build-up that is posing a serious threat to Western Europe. Although certain elements in West European public opinion may not agree to U.S. production of the neutron bomb, they certainly do not wish to disarm themselves in face of the Soviet military threat. Hence, although Moscow is repeatedly playing tricks to sow discord, nobody will be surprised that these always yield minimal results.

U.S.-PRC AMITY CONVENTION ENDS 7 SEP IN HOUSTON

OW080808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Houston, September 7 (XINHUA)--The U.S.-China People's Friendship Association (USCPFA) concluded its eighth national convention here today. Some 250 delegates from over 100 local chapters of the USCPFA discussed the association's work in the past year and charted its course for the next year to further enhance the mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

A number of resolutions were adopted at the 4-day convention to strengthen educational activities about China and improve the organizational structure of the association. Symposiums were held and speeches given during the convention by old and new friends of China as well as visiting Chinese scholars on U.S.-China relations and on the economic, cultural, educational and health conditions in China.

Author Han Suyin was invited to deliver a keynote address on September 6 which dwelt on the historical development and future prospect of U.S.-China relations. Many delegates urged the U.S. administration to pursue a positive policy to ensure the steady growth of the relations between the two countries.

At the convention, the delegates paid homage to the late Honorable Chairman of the People's Republic of China Soong Ching Ling, who was also honorable chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The convention elected a new 17-member national board and a 7-member national executive committee. Unita Blackwell was reelected president of the USCPFA.

Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Hou Tong addressed greetings at the convention. The latter is leading a delegation of the Chinese Association which arrived in the U.S. on August 26 for a month visit on the invitation of the USCPFA.

A nationalities song and dance ensemble of China presented a special performance for the convention. The 35-strong troupe, representing 29 nationalities in China, was invited by the China Cultural Society of Texas and Louisiana Inc. Chinese Consul-General in Houston Wu Xianda gave a reception on the evening of September 7 to greet the convention and welcome the Chinese friendship association's delegation and the China song and dance ensemble.

More than 30 Chinese films and films about China were shown during the convention. A Chinese photo exhibition was held. The richness of this year's convention is regarded as a reflection of the growing friendship between the American and Chinese peoples.

SOVIET SHIPS REPORTEDLY CRUISE NEAR U.S. WATERS

HK060348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Why Do Soviet Warships Cruise Near U.S. Waters?"]

[Text] According to UPI, in the past few days, a mixed Soviet fleet has been cruising in the Pacific 200 nautical miles off the American coast. This the the closest they have come to U.S. waters in a decade.

A U.S. Coast Guard motorboat first discovered this force in the Gulf of Alaska on 28 August and identified it as consisting of one Kara-class missile cruiser, two Krivak-class missile frigates and one Dubna-class supply ship. The Kara-class missile cruiser was carrying antishipping, antiaircraft and antisubmarine missiles. These four Soviet warships were immediately shadowed by the U.S. Navy. When the vessels steamed into the northeast Pacific, Canadian warships also took part in shadowing them.

The U.S. Navy has issued a statement saying that this Soviet warship activity "is unusual." A Navy spokesman said that the Soviet Union was testing U.S. reactions.

REAGAN'S ABSENCE FROM LABOR DAY PARADE NOTED

OW080310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] New York, Sep 7 (XINHUA)--About 4,000 striking air traffic controllers joined more than 200,000 workers today in New York's first Labor Day parade in 13 years. The estimated 200,000 marchers, coming from all parts of New York, passed through the Fifth Avenue continuously for almost six hours. The parade was held to mark the 100th anniversary of Labor Day this fall.

The contingent of members of the professional air traffic controllers organization drew warm applause as it marched by the reviewing stand chanting, "strike, strike, strike!" Many posters with the words "unite, support striking air traffic controllers" were carried by other trade union members.

President Reagan visited New York today, bringing a \$85 million check to New York as a symbolic first federal payment for a super-expensive highway project. However, the President, who fired the air traffic controllers strikers, was not invited to the Labor Day parade.

PRC, U.S. SIGN 1982-83 CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

OW051300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, Sep 5 (XINHUA)--A program implementing accord for cultural exchange in 1982-1983 between China and the United States was signed here today by Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Charles Z. Wick, director of the United States International Communication Agency, on behalf of their respective governments. The program, the second since the signing of the cultural agreement between the two countries in 1979, includes exchanges in the fields of art, education, journalism, broadcasting, television, libraries, archives, translation, publications, sports and social sciences. It stipulated that the two governments would encourage and promote the expansion of non-governmental cultural exchanges.

After the signing, Huang Zhen and Charles Z. Wick extended mutual congratulations and said that the program was an important step in strengthening friendship between the two peoples and developing friendly relations, cooperation and cultural exchange between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Yao Zhongming and Situ Huimin, vice-ministers of culture, Jin Zhao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, current visitors to China Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Mrs. Talley, acting leader of the U.S. paintings exhibition delegation, and Charles Freeman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in China.

SHANGHAI VICE MAYOR YANG TI FETES U.S. DELEGATIONS

OW071133 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Yang Ti, vice mayor of Shanghai, hosted a banquet on the evening of 6 September to welcome the U.S. International Communication Agency's delegation led by Charles Z. Wick, director of the agency, and the U.S. Boston Museum's painting exhibition delegation headed by Mrs Talley.

BREZHNEV CHALLENGES U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

OW080248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, September 7 (XINHUA)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev challenged the U.S. decision on production of neutron warheads by saying: "We shall not remain indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the U.S.A. and other NATO members. If this happens, the Soviet Armed Forces will be in possession of a proper counter-balance to such a weapon."

Brezhnev made the challenge at a luncheon in honour of visiting Vietnamese leader Le Duan. According to a TASS report, Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his talks with Le Duan. He said that both sides shared identical views on the present tasks and future development. "Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will be broadened in all fields in the years to come," he said.

In reply, Le Duan expressed "heartfelt thanks" for "enormous Soviet aid." It is "a most important factor," [as received] for Vietnam "to unite with the Soviet Union," he said. Le Duan talked of so called Vietnamese "unremitting struggle for peace and stability in the Southeast Asia." By distortion of facts, he shifted on to China the responsibility for the continuing unhealthy development in China-Vietnam relations.

USSR'S YEPISHEV INSPECTS SOVIET FORCES IN POLAND

OW051618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, September 5 (XINHUA)--Aleksey A. Yepishev, chief of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, has inspected the Soviet northern army group stationed in Poland including tank and airforce units, the Soviet Army paper RED STAR reported today. Yepishev briefed the Soviet troops about his talks with the Polish leaders and his visits to units of the Polish People's Army. He called upon the Soviet troops in Poland to "complete their combat and political readiness and heighten their vigilance" so as to resolutely repulse machinations of the imperialists and other anti-socialist forces". [quotation marks as received]

People have noticed that Yepishev's inspection took place on the eve of a large-scale Soviet ground-naval exercise to be held in areas and waters adjacent to Poland.

SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISE 'WEST-81' BEGINS

HK070821 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Union Holds Military Maneuvers on Unprecedented Scale With 100,000 Participants"]

[Excerpts] A joint military exercise called "West-81" being staged by 100,000 men in the Belorussian and Baltic military regions which border Poland and in Baltic waters opened on 4 September and is expected to last 12 days.

These Moscow maneuvers are being personally commanded by Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov. The forces taking part are divided into the "northern army" and "southern army." Soviet officers who recently served in Afghanistan are also taking part. The various branches of the armed forces participating will carry out their maneuvers "in conditions as close as possible to actual combat," and "stage coordinated actions of all types on land, in the air and at sea." KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has carried extensive reports and photographs of the maneuvers in the past 2 days and played them up in a big way. Reporting on the maneuvers on 2 September, TASS directly warned the United States, "the Soviet Armed Forces are now in a high state of combat readiness."

Western defense experts in Moscow have been surprised by the large scale of the "West-81" exercise. One expert said, this kind of military exercise with extremely large military concentrations may be the largest held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. A U.S. State Department official held that the Soviet maneuvers held next door to Poland were aimed at intimidation. He said: "I want to reiterate, our policy on Poland is one of strict nonintervention in its internal affairs, and we hope that other countries will take the same approach."

XINHUA: USSR SHOWS 'PANIC' OVER KAMPUCHEA

OWO80208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, September 7 (XINHUA)--The international conference on Kampuchea held in line with UN resolutions and the tripartite talks of leaders of the Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces held last week in Singapore were labelled by the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA as disgraceful farce". [quotation marks as received] Calling the leaders of the Kampuchan patriotic resistance forces "emigrant scum," the paper in an article today attacked the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggression as "sabotage activities against Kampuchea."

TASS and PRAVDA recently have also repeated slander against Kampuchean resistance forces in Hanoi press.

Moscow and Hanoi's simultaneous attacks on Kampuchean resistance forces and all countries supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression showed that they were seized with a panic about the daily developing and strengthening of the Kampuchean people's resistance struggle and about the more and more difficult position of the Vietnamese aggressors.

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS ACADEMIC MEETING IN KIEV

OWO72158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--The ninth international academic meeting on non-linear vibration concluded in Kiev in the Soviet Union on 6 September. Five hundred and forty deputies from more than 30 countries attended the meeting that lasted 1 week. This was the first time that a Chinese delegation attended that academic meeting. Assistant Professor Chen Yushu of Tianjin University and Assistant Professor Wen Bangchun of the Northeast Institute of Engineering separately delivered four reports at the meeting including a report entitled: "On-the-Spot Experiment and the Study of Vibration Characteristics of Large Dual-Quality Non-Linear Resonance Sieves" and another report, entitled: "On the Study of Frequency Capture of Non-Linear Self-Synchronizing Resonators." These reports received warm praise from those attending the meeting.

The theory on non-linear vibration is an important branch of applied mechanics and mathematics. It plays an important role in solving problems in space navigation, machine building, electronic automatic control, plasma physics and so on.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON TALKS WITH SRV

OW071304 Beijing, XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 7 Sep 81

["It's Impossible To Resume Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations, Says Chinese Foreign Ministry"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here today says there is not the necessary basis and real possibility for resuming the negotiations between China and Vietnam and improving their relations when the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up their hostile anti-China policy and the policy of aggression and expansion and have not the slightest desire for the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and the normalization of the relations between the two countries.

The note reads:

In its notes of 13 June and 31 August 1981 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made completely distorted statements with regard to certain issues in the Sino-Vietnamese relations and the root-cause of the tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The Chinese side deeply regrets at such tricks of confusing the right and wrong and shifting the blame on to others, a tactic frequently used by the Vietnamese authorities.

Of late, the Vietnamese authorities have continued to resort to all possible means with the deliberate aim of further worsening the Sino-Vietnamese relations. Since last May, the Vietnamese troops have made a total of nearly 900 provocations and intrusions into China along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese authorities have fired at and bombarded Chinese territory almost daily and have repeatedly dispatched armed personnel and special agents into Chinese territory for harassment and sabotage. What is more, they have on several occasions sent troops in battalion or regiment strength to encroach upon Chinese territory under the cover of tanks and artillery fire and provoke serious armed conflicts, causing sustained tension along the border of the two countries.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities have clung to their policy of aggression and expansion in disregard of the strong condemnation by the international community and have continued to aggravate the tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Following the international conference on Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have intensified their conspiratorial activities in close collaboration with the Soviet Union to divert people's attention so that they may keep their troops in Kampuchea in defiance of the UN General Assembly resolutions, dominate and occupy the whole of Indochina and press on with their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

Facts have shown that the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up their hostile anti-China policy and the policy of aggression and expansion. In indicating their readiness to resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at such a moment, the Vietnamese authorities are making a sheer hypocritical gesture aimed at deceiving the public opinion both inside and outside Vietnam and covering up their hegemonist acts. It is obvious to all that the Vietnamese authorities have not the slightest desire for the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and the normalization of the relations between the two countries. Under such circumstances, evidently there is not the necessary basis and real possibility for resuming the negotiations between China and Vietnam and improving their relations.

The Chinese side has repeatedly made it clear that the Chinese Government is ready to exert all its efforts to seek a negotiated settlement of the disputes and issues between China and Vietnam, normalize the relations between the two countries and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This position of the Chinese Government remains unchanged. The Chinese side hopes that the Vietnamese authorities will give serious consideration to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and the just demand of the people throughout the world, abandon their policies of external aggression and expansion and of regional hegemony. They should first withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN General Assembly resolutions, stop menacing and encroaching upon Thailand and put an end to their armed provocations and intrusions into the Chinese border as well as all their anti-China activities so as to create with actual deeds favourable conditions and atmosphere for the resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at an early date.

COMMENTATOR: TRIPARTITE GOOD FOR KAMPUCHEAN UNITY

OW041922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 4 Sep 81

["Good Beginning for Cause of Anti-Vietnamese Unity--By XINHUA Commentator"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--Leaders of Kampuchea's three patriotic forces signed and released a joint statement after their meeting in Singapore today. This augurs well for the joining of Kampuchea's patriotic forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors.

In the past six months or so, the three patriotic forces have had several contacts and meetings with a view to bringing about their unity. In March this year, Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan conferred with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Pyongyang. He had three meetings with former Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann this year. Then, Sihanouk and Son Sann met in France early last month. These contacts helped bring the three parties closer to each other in the prolonged process. ASEAN and some other countries have done much to promote their union and arranged the current tripartite meeting in Singapore.

The joint statement for the first time states explicitly their common desire for unity to combat Vietnamese aggression. This is of paramount significance. Their combined resistance would be a major guarantee for final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors and is therefore in the vital interest of the nation. The three parties have come together after a period of consultations and laid down the groundwork for their union and thus have charted future course.

According to the joint statement, they decided to set up an ad hoc committee to study relevant questions concerning the formation of a coalition government. They also agreed that the different anti-Vietnamese forces should avoid clashes among themselves. Both are essential for their ultimate union.

The statement expressed unreserved support for the declaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea held in New York last July and the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea. All these documents call for the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination and to restore Kampuchea's neutral and non-aligned status. The patriotic Kampuchean forces' support to these documents proves that the basic principles proclaimed by the bulk of the world community in these documents represent the fundamental interests of the Kampuchean people and should be made the guidelines for a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

There will be a fair distance to go from the present Singapore meeting to actual union, and the going may yet prove to be rather tough and even tortuous. The three parties differ visibly in their views on domestic and external matters. They remain apart from each other when it comes to forming a coalition government. Much has yet to be done and obstacles to be removed before a general agreement could be reached. Faced with the harsh reality of 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops entrenched in their land, the patriotic forces share the primary and heavy responsibility to free the country of Vietnam's occupation. Compared with this paramount duty, their differences are secondary after all. One tends to believe that having in mind the overriding interest of resisting the aggressors for national salvation, the three parties would be able to settle their differences by seeking common ground while reserving minor divergencies in their consultations.

All countries which cherish peace and justice are looking forward to the union of the patriotic Kampuchean forces and the progress of the anti-Vietnamese struggle. On the other hand, the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities, the enemies of the Kampuchean people, are infuriated by this development and the prospects of their eventual defeat. Recently, in anticipation of the present Singapore talks, the Soviet mouthpieces have let loose dastardly personal attacks on the leaders of the three patriotic Kampuchean forces and slandered some ASEAN countries by name. But, however low they may stoop in their maneuvers, Moscow and Hanoi cannot hope to stem the progress of the Kampuchean struggle against the aggressor nor can they possibly prevent the struggle from winning ultimate victory.

TRIPARTITE GROUP HOLDS NFWS CONFERENCE AFTER TALKS

OWO41848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--leaders of the three Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces today expressed their satisfaction at the joint statement they signed, and reiterated full support for the resolutions adopted at the UN and a recent international conference which called for immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and free elections in Kampuchea, according to a report from Singapore. The above position was made clear by the three resistance leaders at a jointly-sponsored press conference held in Singapore after the signing of the joint statement.

Former Kampuchean Head of State and Leader of the Kampuchean National Liberation movement Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told the press conference that the three Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces' united stand against Vietnam would help keep the Heng Samrin regime from taking Kampuchea's seat at the UN. Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, told newsmen that the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea had lost the initiative on the battlefield. "This is why we need the great national union and need the support of all the world," he said. He stressed the need of more economic and political pressure by the peace-loving countries on the leaders in Hanoi to respect the UN resolutions and withdraw their occupation troops from Kampuchea.

The three leaders told the press conference they would form a combined military council to coordinate their resistant forces in the anti-Vietnamese armed struggle. Referring to joint military action against the Vietnamese aggressors, Sihanouk said the three sides of the Kampuchean resistant forces would continue with their separate military organizations, but there would be a joint general staff and a military council with representatives of the three military organizations. The three leaders expressed their satisfaction with the joint statement. Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, described it as "a very good step." Sihanouk said the agreement "will be in force until the liberation of our country occurs."

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TRIP COVERAGE CONTINUES

Meet Deng Yingchao 4 Sep

OWO41240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a delegation from the European Parliament led by Gilles Martinet.

In a cordial talk with the MP's and their wives, Deng Yingchao said that since her visit last year to Strasbourg, site of the European Parliament, the international situation has become more turbulent and complicated. "We are both confronted with the task of preventing war and safeguarding world peace," the vice-chairman said. "We hope Europe will grow stronger, and so will China. We shall work together for the cause of world peace." She said there are broad prospects for cooperation between China and the West European countries in economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

Mr. Martinet said the West European countries and China have different historical backgrounds and have chosen different roads. "However," he said, "we share common views on many issues, and this is the basis for increasing friendship." He said he hoped the European Parliament and China's National People's Congress will make efforts for expanding cooperation between China and the European Economic Community in various fields.

Also present at the meeting was Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee.

Later, Mr. Martinet gave a press conference at the State Guesthouse. He described the delegation's visit to Beijing as "fruitful."

The guests are scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Give Banquet 4 Sep

OWO41614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--The visiting delegation from the European Parliament, led by Gilles Martinet, gave a banquet here this evening to express gratitude for the warm reception accorded by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended.

In his toast, Gilles Martinet said the four-day visit in Beijing was impressive and the delegation's talks with Chinese leaders and members of the NPC Standing Committee were very useful. He expressed the hope that such relations would continue to develop.

Yang Shangkun congratulated the guests on the results achieved during the visit. He said the visit had deepened mutual understanding and made new contributions to promoting relations between China and the European Economic Community.

Among the guests were Hao Deqing and Lin Liyun, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and NPC deputies.

The delegation is scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Shanghai Banquet 5 Sep

OW051626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 5 (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the European Parliament delegation led by Gilles Martinet.

Chairman of the Standing Committee Hu Lijiao and Gilles Martinet toasted the constant development of the exchanges between the peoples of Shanghai and Western European countries. Yuan Xuefen, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the banquet together with a member of NPC deputies in Shanghai.

The delegation arrived in Shanghai by air this morning and visited a workers' housing estate and Shanghai shipyard this afternoon.

Attend Literary Symposium

OW061610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 6 (XINHUA)--Members of the European Parliament delegation led by Gilles Martinet held a symposium here today with authors, noted actors and actresses, literary and art critics and film director in Shanghai. Du Xuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress presided over the discussion. Chen Yi, member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, gave a briefing on the thriving situation of literature and arts in Shanghai after the downfall of the gang of four.

Literary critic Liu Jin explained to the members of the delegation that "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" had always been the party's consistent policy on literature and art which is accountable for the development and prosperity of literature and art. As authors have the freedom to write and publish their works, critics and readers have also the freedom to criticize them should there be mistakes. If the criticism was improper or wrong, the author can make counter-criticism. Zhang Junxiang, noted film director and director of the Shanghai Film Bureau hoped cooperation between China and Western European countries in film, music and literature and art fields further be strengthened, though exchanges have increased considerably.

Present were Professor Zhou Xiaoyan, vice-president of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, noted film actress Zhang Ruifang, film critic Chang Zhigu, woman author Ru Zhijuan, dancer Hu Rongrong and painter Cai Zhenhua.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS 7 SEP

OW070828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with a parliamentary delegation from France's Haute-Vienne Province at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The 32-member delegation, led by Robert Laucournet, vice-president of the French Senate and president of the Senate's France-China Friendship group, arrived here September 4 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Hao Deqing, president of the institute, met and feted the French delegation September 5.

The French guests will leave here tomorrow to visit Nanjing, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

SEPTEMBER 'UNUSUAL' TIME FOR POLISH SITUATION

HK040927 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 6

[Report: "Polish Authorities Achieve Progress in Fresh Consultation With the 'Solidarity' Trade Union"]

[Text] As far as the Polish situation is concerned, September will be a very unusual time. On 31 August last year, the Polish Government and the joint strike committee signed the Gdansk agreement on the establishment of the workers' independent trade union, thereby ending the 2-month-long, nationwide strike and initiating the stage of seeking social stability and tiding over the economic crisis.

In the past year after the signing of the agreement, the sixth PZPR plenary session adopted the line for socialist reform and consultation. In July this year, the ninth congress of the PZPR further stabilized this line and formulated the program and plan for economic reform and development of democracy within the PZPR and in society. Recently, because of the worsening economic situation, the government had to readjust the economy, raise commodity price and lower the criteria for meat rationing. As a result, strikes and protests recurred in various parts of the country, and a new tension appeared in the relations between the government and the Solidarity trade union. In particular, the gap was wide and a heated debate took place between them over the questions of enterprise autonomy, sharing of mass media and participation of the trade union in supervision of enterprises.

At present, however, the Polish authorities have fundamentally reached an agreement with the Solidarity trade union on the radio and television coverage of the congress of the Solidarity trade union, thereby breaking the deadlock caused by a series of controversial problems. This shows that the people want reform and consultation and seek to stabilize the situation and overcome crisis. This also reflects the main orientation of development of the Polish situation.

On 29 August, the Polish authorities and the Solidarity trade union held the first meeting and reached an agreement on the broadcast and reporting of activities before the holding of the congress of the Solidarity trade union, and this agreement was immediately put into effect. On 1 September, Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa's speech was first broadcast by radio all over the country and then covered by nationwide television. Walesa called for ending the "polemics" and expressed his hope that the government and the Solidarity trade union would work together to deliver the state from the daily deteriorating crisis. He said: "We do not want to seize power, we want to serve society" and "we do not hope to see any more confrontation."

On 31 August, the Polish Government representatives held another talk with the Solidarity trade union's representatives and reached another agreement on the radio and television coverage of the national congress of the Solidarity trade union. The only question unsettled was who would be in charge of the coverage. Another negotiation would be held on 2 September. According to foreign news agencies, judging by the fact that "the government has agreed to give extensive radio and television coverage of the forthcoming congress of the Solidarity trade union," "the government probably is adopting a more flexible attitude" and will allow Walesa to appear on nationwide television. "Obviously, this is for the purpose of easing the tension caused by the trade union's demand for sharing the mass media."

According to other reports, the Polish Solidarity trade union has recently held activities in Gdansk, Szczecin, Jastrzebie, Posnan and other localities to mark the anniversary of the August 1980 strike. After that, the Solidarity trade union will hold its first national congress in Gdansk on 5 September. This congress will have great influence on settling the disputes through further consultation and conducting reform to save the economic situation from collapse.

WORKERS' PARTY CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT

OW041308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 3 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of Poland decided today to introduce independent management and workers' autonomy in enterprises from January 1 of 1982. A resolution to this effect adopted at a two-day Central Committee plenary session requested the government to work out a plan on the economic reform in September and instructed party organs and organizations at all levels to give publicity to the importance of the reform and take an active part in its preparations.

The resolution crowned a discussion of a report delivered at the plenary session by alternate Political Bureau member Jan Glowczyk on "The Task of the Party of Designating Autonomous Status to the Workers and Staff of Socialist Enterprises in the Conditions of an Economic Reform."

Presiding over the session, which ended today, the party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania said that "it is of paramount importance to make workers' autonomy a mechanism to express the will of the working class and serve the interests of the working class and the whole people."

"We must devise a pattern of autonomy that is based on the grim reality of our life and serves to promote the economy and democracy, satisfy a wide range of social needs and overcome the many difficulties in our life," he added. He called on party organizations at all levels to shift the focus of their work onto the economy, bring the initiative of all trades into full play, surmount all barriers in the way and summon the diligence of the nation. Kania said that the government authorities would take all necessary measures to safeguard socialism but were in favour of an understanding with all forces on the side of socialism.

Referring to the recent Poland-USSR summit talks, he said that the Crimea communique was a document for the furtherance of the friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP MARKS BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW051512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 37th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Present were president of the host association Wang Bingnan, Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Belchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in China.

A color film "Regret for the Past," based on the same titled short story by great Chinese writer Lu Xun, was shown at the reception.

RENMIN RIBAO GROUP VISITS ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

OW040244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, September 3 (XINHUA)--A PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Tan Wenrui left here for Yugoslavia tonight at the completion of a friendly visit to Romania.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on August 13 at the invitation of the Romanian paper SCINTEIA. During its stay, the delegation visited industrial and agricultural units and cultural and educational institutions in Bucharest, Suceava, Cluj and Bistrita. It was accorded warm hospitality everywhere.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES 7 SEP

OW070830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--The 20th session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress continued here today. At the morning meeting, Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education, gave a report on academic degrees and the strengthening of ideological and political work in schools, and Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, presented a report on present conditions and some questions about China's culture and arts.

Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting.

Present were Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyanca.

Present as observers at this morning's meeting were Vice-Premier Fang Yi, President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua, Standing Committee members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leading members of the standing committees of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Group discussions on the reports were held this afternoon and will continue September 8 and 9.

Television Coverage of 3 Sep

HK070644 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin on 4 September in its newcast at 1100 GMT carries a 1.5-minute filmed report on the 3 September meeting of the 20th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

The film opens with a long shot of the hall in which the meeting is being held. Chinese paintings are seen on the walls, but there are no national emblem or portraits. The first close-up shot is of Chairman Ye Jiangying announcing the meeting open. He appears to be in reasonably good health and is not assisted by any attendants. Then, after the announcer explains that Ye entrusted Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao to take over the meeting after the opening, the camera cuts to Deng addressing the meeting.

The next scene is Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who sits next to Deng, delivering a report on the current world situation and diplomatic work, during which the camera occasionally cuts to show the participants in the meeting. They include Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Xu Deheng, Seypidin, Hu Juewen, Xi Zhongxun and others. The final shot shows Civil Affairs Minister Cheng Zihua reporting on the first direct elections at the county level.

THREE GREAT WORK STYLES CANNOT BE SEPARATED

HK050828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Wen Zhe [2429 0772]: "The Three Great Outstanding Work Styles Cannot Be Separated From Each Other"]

[Text] Linking theory with reality, keeping close contact with the masses, and practicing criticism and self-criticism are the party's three great outstanding work styles. The history of our party shows: The party has flourished whenever it has persistently practiced these three great work styles. No basis can be found for talking about the party flourishing without these three great work styles. This is one of our historical experiences. Certain comrades always remember only one thing when they talk about reviving the party's fine traditions, that is, seeking truth from facts, and forget that there are also close contact with the masses and criticism and self-criticism.

Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out at the national forum on problems on the ideological front: The three great work styles cannot be separated from each other; seeking truth from facts will only be empty talk unless we keep close contact with the masses and unfold the necessary criticism and self-criticism.

Since the third plenary session, the Central Committee has worked hard to revive the party's fine traditions and work styles, first putting forward the issue of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. The Central Committee has stipulated a whole series of principles and policies; it now again emphasizes afresh the issues of the mass line, investigation and study, and the stepping up of criticism and self-criticism. By grasping the three great work styles together we can fundamentally solve the problems of our party's style.

The principles and policies laid down by the Central Committee since the third plenary session have been praised and supported by the broad masses; and the importance of the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything is being daily recognized and accepted by people. However, the correct principles and policies still cannot be implemented after all this time in certain places and certain aspects, with the result that many problems and difficulties still cannot be solved. Why is this? There are many reasons, but the key one is that although our party's work style has already made great progress, it has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. Our party members, especially the leading cadres at all levels, are still doing far from enough in following the mass line and conducting self-criticism, and there are still many erroneous ideas among them. The principle and policy of seeking truth from facts, laid down by the Central Committee, cannot be truly implemented unless we follow the mass line and conduct criticism and self-criticism.

Many cadres have forgotten the important truth that being responsible to the people and being responsible to the party's leading organs are one and the same thing. They only know how to carry out in a mechanical way the principles, policies and measures stipulated by the upper-level leadership, and as they fail to go deep among the masses' cries, they are obviously unable to implement those principles, policies and measures in a serious and creative way in accordance with the masses' requirements. For instance, there can be two ways of implementing the sixth plenary session: in connection with the conditions in one's area or unit; and in isolation from those conditions. The former method is true implementation, and can be called seeking truth from facts. Seeking truth from facts does not fall from heaven; it must be combined with the mass line and with investigation and study.

It is essential to carry out criticism and self-criticism in order to seek truth from facts. For a long time leftist ideology which was divorced from reality had a profound effect on all our work. Among our cadres, it is not the case that some were affected by leftist ideology while others were not; the differences lie in the degree of the effect on them and the time taken to awaken from it. It is therefore almost inevitable that differences of understanding will occur in the process of bringing order out of chaos; whether in stipulating or in implementing the Central Committee's principles and policies on seeking truth from facts, contradiction and struggle are bound to happen. It is precisely because the Central Committee launched the necessary criticism and self-criticism that the series of principles and policies were smoothly adopted between the third and the sixth plenary sessions. The Central Committee has set an example for us in correctly unfolding criticism and self-criticism to ensure that their thinking approaches reality; contradictions can thus be solved and difficulties overcome.

We should realize: No matter how rich his experiences in struggle, a person's understanding is always limited and he cannot reflect objective conditions completely as they are. At present and in particular, on the one hand the pernicious influence of leftism has not been eliminated, and on the other people are influenced by the bourgeois liberalization trend of thought in society.

During this period of a major turning point in history, nobody can claim to have been "consistently correct" and refuse to accept criticism from others while failing to carry out criticism of himself. Those people who refuse to carry out criticism and self-criticism cannot truly succeed in seeking truth from facts and keeping close contact with the masses.

Of course, it is necessary to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts in following the mass line, carrying out investigation, and study and conducting criticism and self-criticism. We must proceed from reality in everything and shun subjectivism. It is all the more necessary to seek truth from facts in carrying out criticism and to shun wild exaggerations. We must accept the lessons of historical experience and seriously revive the party's three great fine work styles, to ensure that the party will always keep its revolutionary youth.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON METHOD OF THINKING

HK041212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Be Free From the Conventional Frameworks When Pondering Problems"]

[Text] In making decisions, it is necessary for a leader to be very careful. But in studying problems, he should not "lock the gate." This means that he should free himself from the rigid way of thinking and from the conventional frameworks when pondering problems. In this way, he will be able to continuously discover, raise and solve new problems and do his work creatively.

We have already learned some experiences in our socialist construction, and a correct path for building a modern and powerful socialist country suitable for our conditions has been gradually mapped out since the third plenary session. But in the practice of our cause, there is still a vast unknown realm of necessity before us which needs our continuous investigation and study in the constant development of practice. Instead of being at a standstill, we must further explore the law of this realm and develop and deepen our understanding uninterruptedly. Our recognition of truth cannot be accomplished at once but rather step-by-step. There is no end to the development of the objective world nor to our recognition of truth. This is a process of continuously leaping from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom in cognition. If one stops his process of cognition at a certain point and becomes rigid in his way of thinking, a framework would be formed to restrict his thinking and cripple him in recognizing new things. Such phenomena often occur on the road of revolution, especially when the revolution is at a turning point. In the period when the decade-long civil war was turning into the war of resistance against Japan, and when the revolutionary war was turning into peaceful construction, quite a few comrades within the party lagged behind the development of the situation. The change we are now facing is even more profound than those changes in history. The reason is not only that we have realized the strategic transference of our major work, which was not able to be thoroughly realized in the past years, but also that we have experienced the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the leftist errors before it, which produced a great impact on the people's ideology. Therefore, this change itself involves a profound process of bringing order out of chaos. Under such historical conditions, it would be of special significance to stress being free from the conventional frameworks when pondering problems.

At present, the various frameworks that restrict people in understanding problems are primarily a result of the "leftist" ideology.

Symbolized by the adoption of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC from the third to the sixth plenary session, we have fulfilled the task of setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology of the party.

However, the "leftist" influence still exists in the concrete work of all walks of life, and the various frameworks formed by this influence are continuously restricting the people's minds. Some people are used to pondering problems in the old way and are hard to change in their way of thinking. Sometimes they seem to be clear in guiding ideology or in theory, but when solving specific problems they are again restricted by numerous frameworks. Under the guidance of the party's policies, the broad masses of people and cadres are working with high spirits and creating more and more new things with each passing day. However, some comrades are still "running in circles." They come out of one framework and enter into another one. Thus, being heavy-hearted, they are still hesitating and wandering. This is why we say that bringing order out of chaos is not at all an empty slogan. We must, starting from the ideological line and from doing specific work, feasibly free ourselves from the circles and frameworks in all links of all walks of life and draw a clear distinction between right and wrong in all problems. Only thus will we be able to gradually and effectively eliminate the "leftist" poisonous influence remaining in the people's minds.

Moreover, we must note that the various conventional frameworks which impose restrictions upon people's minds do not only come from the "leftist" influence, but also from other conventional concepts and the force of habit.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Men's minds are liable to be fettered by circumstance and habit from which even revolutionaries cannot always escape." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 838) This refers to the inertia which often occurs in people's minds. It means that thinking often lags behind social being. Thus, it is difficult to change certain concepts, which have taken shape under certain circumstances, in accordance with the change of circumstances. Certain comrades are dialectical materialists and they are able to be conscious of this weakness and free from it. However, once they lose this consciousness and fall into blindness, the conventional concepts and force of habit will impose restrictions upon their minds and hinder the progress of the cause.

Some of these conventional concepts and habits were formed in the past. They can be traced back to several hundred or several thousand years ago. Some were formed in the protracted revolutionary war years, particularly during the 32 years of socialist revolution and construction. Others were imported from foreign countries. In the beginning, some of these traditions and habits were wrong. They were irrational concepts, habits and methods carried forward by people indiscriminately. Others were completely or basically successful experiences at the beginning. They were correct concepts and rational methods under certain circumstances but became ossified and were regarded as absolute. In the course of forming a practice, all these can become restrictions, tightly binding people's hands and feet once they lose consciousness and fall into blindness. For example, in the early postliberation period, we adopted many effective methods which suited the domestic and international conditions at that time. Such successful experiences can still be used for reference today. However, some comrades regard them as a set pattern. In this way, they change the once successful experiences into obstacles in our way of exploring new problems. For example, we once proceeded from the people's living standards at a certain period of time and took the "three major kinds of goods" as our main targets in the production of top-grade consumer goods. Undoubtedly, this was correct. However, some comrades do not notice the people's new demands for consumer goods. They refuse to change the concept of the "three major kinds of goods." In this way, the estimate which was originally correct is fixed and it becomes an obstacle in the formulation of new principles. Let us take a further example. While implementing the agricultural responsibility system, some comrades stick to a fixed form and demand uniformity. They do not allow any development, nor do they allow people to adopt different forms in different localities, communes and production brigades in the light of local conditions. Thus, taking new experiences as a fixed pattern, they are jumping into a new framework after doing away with an old one. This is due to the role played by the force of habit. Lenin compared the force of habit with ice in the sewer which can hardly dissolve. If we do not consciously realize this force of habit, we may turn the concepts, experiences and methods formed under certain circumstances into restrictions under new conditions.

It is necessary to correctly treat traditions. Over the past decades, our party has formed a complete set of fine traditions, which have been cherished by us. However, as Lenin pointed out: "Marx himself, who so highly valued revolutionary traditions and unsparingly castigated a renegade or philistine attitude toward them, at the same time demanded that revolutionaries should be able to think and able to analyze the conditions under which old methods of struggle could be used, and should not simply repeat certain slogans." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 732) Of course, we may recover, carry on and develop all fine traditions. In some cases, we must not only recover them, but must also, on the basis of recovering them, develop them in accordance with new needs. Some of our present needs have never emerged in the past and must be created by us. On the other hand, we must also notice that some traditions in our party are not good. These must be resolutely abandoned instead of being indiscriminately carried forward.

While meeting the staff of institutes of higher learning in the Kremlin, Stalin said: "May science flourish. Although people engaged in this science understand that science has its traditional strength and significance and they know how to make these traditions serve science, they are reluctant to be slaves of these traditions. When the old traditions, old criteria and old policies become decadent and hinder progress, these people have the courage and are determined to break down these old traditions, criteria and policies and establish new ones." ("Selected Works of Stalin," vol 1, p 174) Here, Stalin told us that we can push science forward provided we break with the old and outmoded things in the light of the development of the current situation and establish new and correct ones to replace them. A scientific attitude means seeking truth from facts. In advocating emancipation from old conventional frameworks when pondering problems, we must adopt this scientific and realistic attitude, incessantly analyze new situations, solve new problems, incessantly do away with the old concepts and old traditions and develop new broad avenues for the production and development of new things. To this end, we must stress two important principles--the integration of the general principles of Marxism with the actual conditions of China and the integration of the central authorities' line, principles and policies with the actual conditions of various departments and localities.

To be free from the conventional frameworks when pondering problems, we must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guiding thought. Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "Marxism certainly entails some specific frameworks. What we have are large frameworks; and we do not generally oppose conventional frameworks. We want to transform the whole society and make it a proletarian one; so you see how large this framework is! We also want to transform nature; so you see how large this framework is too!" ("Speech at the Forum on Literary and Art Work and the Meeting on Feature Films Creation") When we advocate that we should be free from the conventional frameworks when pondering problems, what we mean is that we oppose a kind of ossified and rigid state of our ideology. We never mean to say that even our weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can be discarded. All tendencies of liberalization which violate the scientific road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the four basic principles are completely wrong. Today, the task of the Chinese communists is to proceed from the new practical historical conditions, closely integrate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with China's practice in modernization and thereby continue to push Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and our cause forward. So long as our work is in line with Marxism principles and the practical situation, we must be bold enough to create, to innovate and to practice. In this regard, the creative work carried out by the CCP Central Committee over the past few years has set up examples for the whole party; and we have the duty to further make our own new contributions.

To integrate the line, principles and policies of the central authorities with the specific situations of some particular departments and localities, we must be adept at summing up the positive and negative historical experiences of those particular departments and localities over the past 32 years on the basis of the principles of the central authorities. We must also actively solve problems on the basis of carrying out investigations and study and obtaining a clear picture of the situation. As soon as we make out the problems, we must boldly take action. Our principle is one that integrates the general with the special cases, and special cases constitute the basis of our understanding of various things. Our cause is an integral whole, with unified leadership and unified targets of endeavor. However, our country has a vast territory, and situations are different in different places. If we deviate from the line and principles of the central authorities and develop the so-called "creativity" in guiding the work of a particular locality or department, we will deviate from the overall situation and lose our way. On the other hand, however, if we do not analyze special cases and if our understanding only stays at the level of the general cases, we will not be able to see clearly the nature of things and master their law of movements. It would be like a pool of stagnant water in our guidance of work. There will be a lack of dynamic force and we will not be able to make any breakthrough or innovation.

To be free from the conventional frameworks when pondering problems, we must have the lofty spirit of sweeping down from a commanding height and marching with irresistible force as well as the revolutionary spirit of being selfless and fearless. When we do not have enough revolutionary spirit and when the world we live in is too narrow, our brains will definitely become slow and ossified, and we will be reluctant to or will dare not ponder over problems. In the face of new things and new contradictions emerging one after another, "we will hesitate though we want to move forward, and we will pause though we want to speak up." Here we will first be disarming ourselves in our spirit. Besides, destroying the old and establishing the new often involves some personal gains and losses. It is thus first necessary that our Communist Party members and leadership cadres at all levels have an unswerving view of wholeheartedly serving the people, and they should be bold enough to give up and sacrifice their personal interests when it is necessary. So long as we make use of this stand, view, method and work style when carrying out our work and pondering problems, we will be able to pursue our cause on a scientific road, make discoveries and creations in our socialist modernization and thereby ensure that our cause will forge victoriously ahead.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK050324 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 81 pp 2-4, 22

[Commentator's article: "Actively Launch Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Criticism and self-criticism are one of the three main work styles of our party--our party's hereditary treasure. Our party always uses the powerful weapon of criticism and self-criticism to unify its ideology, strengthen its unity and enhance its combat effectiveness so that it continues to grow and flourish. At this historical turning point of the new period, we should use this weapon to solve the contradictions within the ranks of the people and unify the thinking of the entire party, the whole army and people throughout the country on the basis of the spirit of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. In so doing, we will unite as one and promote socialist modernization.

It is not easy to carry out criticism and self-criticism, particularly self-criticism. Some people never accept criticism, although they have committed mistakes. Once they are criticized, they see it as wielding the big stick. Some people always sympathize with those who are criticized and bolster them up without making any distinction between right and wrong. An extremely abnormal phenomenon has even occurred in this respect: Those who were criticized have a sudden rise in their social status and those who adhered to principle, upheld justice and dared to criticize were isolated. The severity of the problem does not lie in this phenomenon alone, but in the party's lax and weak leadership over the ideological front. Confronted with various erroneous tendencies, ideology and conduct, some party organizations and leading comrades failed to actively carry out ideological work and dared not criticize. This is a very bad work style.

Why does such a thing happen? It is mainly because of the fact that our inner-party life has been very abnormal over the past 10 or 20 years. The protracted leftist mistakes mixed up the two different types of contradictions. Some problems which did not belong within the realm of class struggle were regarded as class struggle, and ideological differences within the party were treated as line struggle. In so doing, the party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism was abandoned. In particular, during the 10 chaotic years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," to achieve their sinister goal of usurping party leadership and state power, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques carried out vicious and brutal criticism and struggle against the broad masses of cadres and people and inflicted relentless blows on them. Although all these things happened in the past, their influence and frightful psychological effects have not yet been completely eliminated. Therefore, once the subject of criticism is raised, some people wrongly think that they will become the targets of attack again. To them, nothing can be worse than that! Those who intend to criticize still have a lingering fear and are afraid of repeating the leftist mistakes. Those who are criticized are perplexed and uneasy, fearing that disaster will soon befall. All these are understandable. However, it is wrong to refuse to carry out the practice of criticism and self-criticism or even oppose it. Furthermore, the reluctance to criticize is also caused by the corrosive bourgeois influence which results from our open-door policy with foreign countries. Those who are infatuated with the bourgeois liberalization dislike criticism and self-criticism. It goes without saying that in order to do away with party leadership, they are liable to oppose our practices of carrying out active ideological struggle and criticism as well as self-criticism. Our present task is to overcome the leftist mistakes and eliminate the influence resulting from the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. In addition, we should seriously criticize those who are passionately seeking bourgeois liberalization. In so doing, we will be able to restore and carry forward our party's fine tradition and work style of criticism and self-criticism.

With regard to the problem of criticism and self-criticism, our party has acquired and summed up a full set of experiences in the protracted revolutionary struggle. When the second revolutionary civil war had just started, in the revolutionary army and revolutionary base areas, we adopted the method of criticism and self-criticism to deal with the relations between the party and the masses, between the army and the people, between commanders and fighters and other contradictions within the ranks of the people. During the period of war of resistance against Japan, we used this method more consciously. Comrade Mao Zedong epitomized it in the formula "unity-criticism-unity," which means starting from the desire of unity, resolving a contradiction through criticism or struggle, and arriving at a unity on a new basis. We extensively adopted this method inside and outside the party and achieved good results. When we review our party's history, we will find out that the enthusiasm of all party members, cadres and masses which has been brought into full play, the growth and flourishing of our party's cause and the successive victories in the revolutionary struggle are inseparable from the correct utilization of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. The historic Zunyi meeting, the rectification movement in Yanan and the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee unified the party's ideological understanding by carrying out criticism and self-criticism.

As a result, the party strengthened its unity and led the revolution to march forward triumphantly. During the recently held 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we also implemented the spirit of criticism and self-criticism in the process of summing up historical experience and electing and reelecting leading members of the party Central Committee. This has shown that our party has restored and carried forward its fine tradition. However, some of our comrades have forgotten this positive experience and only remember the negative experience of vicious criticism and struggle during the "Cultural Revolution." Of course, negative experience is also very important and should be firmly kept in mind. In so doing, we will be able to carry out criticism and self-criticism more effectively. The problem is that some comrades fail to adopt a positive attitude and draw a lesson from it. Instead, they adopt a passive attitude. "Once a person is bitten by a snake, he is unduly frightened at the sight of a rope for 3 years." These comrades abandon the normal practice of criticism and self-criticism. How can they do so? We should never cast away the hereditary treasure of criticism and self-criticism which makes our party grow and thrive.

The practice of criticism and self-criticism is a main method for solving contradictions within the party and within the ranks of the people. If we want to make revolution and progress and carry out construction, the practice of criticism and self-criticism is indispensable. It is because within our party and the ranks of the masses, there always exist contradictions between the proletarian and non-proletarian ideologies, between the correct and erroneous ideologies and between the advanced and the backward. If we fail to solve these contradictions, unify our thinking and keep together, how can we win victory in our revolution and construction? To solve these contradictions, we are not allowed to adopt the method of struggling against the enemy or issuing administrative decrees. We can only adopt the method of criticism and self-criticism. If we had failed to actively carry out criticism and self-criticism and correct the erroneous policy of the "two whatevers," would it have been possible for us to score such a great success in the campaign of bringing order out of chaos? We are now using the method of criticism and self-criticism to correct the leftist mistakes and the rightist trends to deal with some people who pursue an erroneous ideological line, adhere to the leftist mistakes, deliberately speak contrary to the party and wantonly spread erroneous political views. We should solve the problems of some people who deviate from the four basic principles, break away from the socialist road and the party leadership and engage in bourgeois liberalization. Some people distort the party's image, defame the socialist system and vilify Mao Zedong Thought. Should we not criticize them? If we fail to criticize them, where will they lead the people to? Some party members or even a tiny number of leading cadres disregard the party spirit, refuse to go about things according to the party's principle, adhere to factionalism, get something done "through pull" and seek privileges. We should also criticize these people. After drawing lessons from past errors, we are determined not to launch any political movement. However, we should criticize erroneous trends, ideology and conduct. We are not allowed to pursue a laissez-faire policy and let matters drift. Otherwise, our party, state and socialist cause will be inconceivably endangered.

Will the practice of encouraging criticism and self-criticism not impede democracy, hamper the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and stifle suggestions? The answer is no. Carrying forward socialist democracy and implementing the "double hundred" policy embody the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. Whether or not we can normally carry out the practice of criticism and self-criticism is an important criterion for testing whether we have truly carried forward socialist democracy and implemented the "double hundred" policy. If we fail to carry out criticism and self-criticism or refute erroneous ideas, literary and artistic works and articles, if we are only allowed to praise and eulogize but refrain from airing divergent views and if all people only lean to one side, can we say that we carry forward democracy and implement the "double hundred" policy?

Whether the practice of criticism and self-criticism will stifle suggestions depends on the correctness of the criticism. If the criticism is correct and those who are criticized fully accept the criticism and thereby make self-criticism willingly, suggestions will never be stifled. The following things might occur: although the criticism is correct, those who are criticized adhere to their mistakes and refuse to express their own views. As a result, everything quiets down again. This does not mean stifling suggestions and criticisms. We maintain that those who are criticized may defend themselves. They are even allowed to express their erroneous ideas. However, if they refuse to do so, they are allowed to reflect on their cases. Once they have seen things in the right spirit, they may make self-criticism if they are willing to do so. If they are unwilling, they are also allowed not to make any self-criticism. It is all right as long as they correct their mistakes. If they still cannot see things in the right spirit and again express wrong tendencies, they will be criticized repeatedly. The weapon of criticism and self-criticism should be used all the time. We should never allow wrong things to spread unchecked.

Some people might probably ask: Does it not mean wielding the big stick again? No! We will never repeat the mistakes of the past. We will never seize on people's mistakes, pin political labels at random and wield the big stick. These are not helpful to differentiating between right and wrong within the ranks of people. The practice of carrying out criticism and self-criticism and the act of wielding the big stick are two entirely different things. The practice of carrying out criticism means starting from the desire of unity and adopting methods of discussions, presenting the facts and reasoning things out. Criticism is aimed at helping people, curing the sickness to save the patient and helping those comrades who have committed mistakes to enhance their ideological understanding and correct their errors. Wielding the big stick is entirely different from criticism. Those who wield the big stick fly in the face of the facts, show no respect for the truth, do things in an oversimplified and crude way, exaggerate the mistakes of others to the maximum and always try to overthrow people. There is a great difference between these two methods. Due to the influence of the leftist mistakes over a long period in the past, there still exists the tendency of doing things in an oversimplified and crude way. We should pay attention to this matter. While carrying out criticism, we should attach importance to its effects. We should stress the method of criticism. We should make criticism and self-criticism in a gentle and mild way and avoid doing things in a crude way and going about our work blindly and haphazardly. In particular, we should avoid attacking people from all sides. It is important to adopt an appropriate method which we should never underestimate. We should know that without a good method, it is impossible to get an effective result. Criticism should be carried out within proper limits and be based on investigation and the practice of seeking truth from facts. We should make specific analysis of the seriousness and nature of the mistakes and the conditions in which the mistakes were made. We should not draw hasty conclusions. While judging a person, we must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in his life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. We should not totally negate him because of his mistakes. Those who commit mistakes should be criticized and those who make serious mistakes should be punished. If we fail to do so, we will not be able to educate those who make mistakes and other people. If we adopt an accommodating attitude toward those who commit mistakes, they are bound to slide farther down the erroneous road. This will eventually lead to irreparable consequences. Criticism cannot be avoided. Vicious criticism and struggle do people great harm. Reluctance to criticize will also ruin people. The practice of criticizing and educating our comrades in time means that we are willing to take good care of and help them. We should never regard criticism as the act of wielding the big stick.

Now some people inside and outside the party are pursuing vulgar practices, which severely hamper criticism and self-criticism. They say: "Grow more flowers, but take away the thorns," "if you do not attack me, I will certainly not counterattack;" "keep on good terms with everybody," and so forth. Various kinds of "special personal relations" are established here and there.

These comrades are eager to do some other people favors, but unwilling to offend anyone. Lower units do not dare to criticize the higher in fear of being retaliated against and "maltreated." Leaders are reluctant to criticize their subordinates because they are afraid of losing ballots and supporters. No criticism is carried out among comrades because some people are afraid of hurting personal feelings and relations. Some other people wrongly think that once they offend someone, their source of getting "back door benefits" will be withheld. As a result, they say as little as possible while knowing perfectly well what is wrong. To them, personal feelings mean everything. The party's principle, the people's interests and the rise and fall of our country are negligible. They have cast them to the winds. These vulgar practices are a kind of corrosive agent which harms our party and revolutionary ranks. Party members, league members and all fair-minded people should fight against these vulgar practices.

To carry out criticism and self-criticism actively and correctly, we should strengthen the party's leadership. The fact that it is not easy to carry out criticism and self-criticism is not a separate phenomenon, nor simply a problem occurring in a small number of places or units. This problem is widespread. Party organizations at all levels should pull themselves together, be resolute and resolve to change this state of affairs. They should also resolutely change their lax and weak leadership over the ideological front. At present, this is our party's main task. Party organizations at all levels, including party branches at the basic level, are not allowed to turn a blind eye or adopt a passive attitude toward various erroneous tendencies, ideology and conduct. They should be bold and straightforward in carrying out ideological work and criticize people who should be criticized. Otherwise, the party's leadership will be cast aside. Leading members of party committees at all levels should take the lead in carrying out criticism and self-criticism to correct the unhealthy tendencies. Various party organizations at the basic level should set strict and specific demands on party members. All party members should do their best to be models in carrying out criticism and self-criticism and be bold in waging irreconcilable struggles against all unhealthy tendencies. At present, we are not satisfied with the general mood of society and our party's work style. Once we have done a good job in rectifying our party's work style, the general mood of the society will improve.

Practice of criticism and self-criticism is a hallmark distinguishing our party from all other political parties. We should restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and carry out criticism and self-criticism actively and correctly so that marked progress will be made in ideological work. In so doing, a new atmosphere will occur and our work in various fields will be promoted.

CHINA DAILY ON REGULAR LITERARY CRITICISM

HK060726 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Sep 81 p 4

[By Wei Wei]

[Text] Literary criticism should be a normal and regular practice. But, bad influences from the past and the evil practice by the gang of four of knocking down everything have left the literary world badly shaken.

As a result, some detest criticism and others panic at the mention of the word. As a criticism is begun, rumors would immediately follow: Comrade so-and-so has been deprived of his party membership, or his military status, or a campaign is about to start....

This is certainly not the policy the central authorities are enforcing. In a conference held last year, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Individual comrades of the literary circle recently still aired the opinion that 'there is no sense of security' in literary world. I disapprove of such a view."

As a matter of fact "restoring the correct order" has been going on for several years and the policy of the central authorities has been clear. We should not abolish regular literary criticism simply because of the past repressive measures of the gang of four.

In order to gradually restore literary criticism, and to make it a regular practice, the best way seems to be to develop debates. That is to say, we should tolerate criticism as well as counter criticism.

Discriminate

Of course, before we start the criticism, we should discriminate between our comrades and our enemies, properly identify the nature of the contradiction, evaluate the seriousness of any mistake, and use prudence in passing judgment. With the exception of individual enemy elements, our starting point should be one of unity. Pertinent and appropriate criticism should bring out the facts, clarify the reasons, and seek the truth.

Why is it that regular literary criticism cannot be enlivened? This may be due to a lack of understanding of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, and a hundred schools of thought contend." What is the spirit and substance of this policy? It does not make class distinctions. It can be practised by the bourgeoisie as well as the proletariat. What is important, is the stand taken on the issue in question, the interpretation of the policy and how it is applied.

In China, it will take considerably longer to determine whether socialism or capitalism will eventually prevail. Therefore the struggle to develop Marxism must continue: that is the only way.

Bourgeois

If we give up the struggle for the supremacy of Marxism, and let loose the flood of various pernicious thoughts, then what we implement is not a policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," but the bourgeois principle of liberalism.

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, and hundred schools of thought contend" was introduced 25 years ago, but its implementation has never been smooth. Aside from the fact that it has been interpreted differently by different people, two tendencies have affected its successful implementation. One is the leftist tendency which opposes a "relaxing and airing of views." The other is the rightist tendency to give up ideological struggle in favor of bourgeois liberalism.

When the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, and a hundred schools of thought contend" was presented, there was immediate opposition. It was soon abandoned, after the antirightist campaign began. Ten tumultuous years left the Chinese literary world with only several so-called "model plays." Instead of "letting a hundred flowers blossom," it was "letting one flower blossom." The campaign brought cultural devastation and decay.

Disregard

That the leftist road turned out to be a blind alley does not, however, mean that the rightist understanding of the policy is correct. The policy was correctly implemented after the third plenary session of the CCP and, as a result, the literary arts flourished.

But several problems have emerged which deserve our attention. The most prominent one is the tendency of liberalism which seeks to negate the four fundamental principles, especially that of the leadership of the party. In literary creation, works which disregard their social consequences and which take an incorrect stand are becoming more prevalent. These works overlook the positive elements of our society and impart pessimism, depression and a sense of disillusion in our cause. A few even attack the party and socialism. Some of them portray vulgar love affairs and mislead the young.

The national and revolutionary traditions of Chinese literature have been discarded for blind worship of foreign things. Even bourgeois rubbish is treated as treasures. These, of course, are not in the mainstream of our present-day literature, but they should never be allowed to develop.

If the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, and a hundred schools of thought contend" is to be correctly implemented, a struggle on two fronts should be conducted: against bourgeois liberalism, and to strengthen party leadership in ideological work. At the moment, the most important task is to unite ourselves to devote greater strength to defeating the tendency of liberalism.

SECTION OF BAOJI-CHENGDU RAILWAY DAMAGED BY FLOOD

OW051635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Xian, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--It has been learned from a department concerned that the northern section (from Baoji to Guangyuan) of the Baoji-Chengdu railway, which was damaged by torrential rains, cannot be repaired within a short period. It will be at least 1 and 1/2 months before traffic can be resumed with difficulty.

There have been continuous torrential rains in areas south and north of the Qinling Mountains since mid-August, and the accumulative total rainfall has exceeded 500 mm, something rarely seen in the past 100 years. The torrential rains have suddenly swelled rivers and caused massive landslides on mountain slopes. As a result, the Baoji-Chengdu railway and the Hanzhong-Baoji highway, which runs parallel to it, have suffered serious damage. The highway surface has been cut up by rivers, the highway has become a riverbed at many points, while railway tracks along the highway are now hanging in mid-air over gullies. According to incomplete statistics as of 31 August, in the more-than-300-kilometer section of the railway between Baoji and Guangyuan, 10 large and medium-sized bridges are damaged by water. Along this section the roadbed is washed out and destroyed at 44 places, for a total length of about 9 kilometers; there are landslides at 92 places, involving a total volume of more than 290,000 cubic meters; 130 stationhouses and other buildings have been destroyed by flood; 3 railway stations have been buried under mud and rocks; the railway has been inundated at 27 places; and some 170,000 cubic meters of silt and rocks have piled up. Most of the power poles along the electric locomotive track have collapsed.

Because of the seriousness of the damage, the repair work will be quite arduous. A work team led by Vice Minister Li Kefei has been dispatched to the damaged section by the Ministry of Railways. In accordance with the principle of "ensuring safety, racing against time, resuming traffic first and strengthening the railway later, and taking the future into consideration," they are actively organizing work forces from various sources to carry out repairs on a crash basis, striving to restore traffic as quickly as possible.

ZHAO ZIYANG ADDRESSES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FORUM

OW041055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--The national forum on industrial and communications work sponsored by the State Council closed in Beijing on 1 September. How to develop industrial production was the central topic of discussion at the meeting.

While the forum was still in progress Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang separately listened to briefings on the forum. Comrade Zhao Ziyang made an important speech at a summing-up session of the forum.

The forum summed up the situation in industrial production in the first 8 months of this year and arranged the production tasks for the next 4 months. It emphasized that the industrial and communications front should in its work put the stress on improving the economic results of enterprises. It cited facts showing that the economic results of our industrial enterprises in general are rather poor; that some enterprises are poorly managed and alarmingly wasteful; and that others even violate laws and regulations at the expense of national interests. The forum called on industrial enterprises to study how to improve economic results by tapping potential, reducing waste, lowering consumption and costs and creating more wealth for the state. It urged all central, provincial and municipal industrial departments concerned to see to it that major enterprises with vast potential implement the system of economic responsibility and improve management. It urged industrial departments to bring into full play the economic role of backbone enterprises.

The forum pointed out: It is imperative to implement the system of economic responsibility on the industrial and communications front. The implementation of the system of economic responsibility is an important reform which suits our present production and management level and the broad masses' thinking. The system of economic responsibility plays an active role in overcoming the longstanding erroneous ideas of egalitarianism and "sharing food from the same big pot" and in bringing into play the initiative of enterprises and workers.

The forum called on all localities to pay attention to problems which may emerge as the system of economic responsibility is widely popularized. For the present, it particularly set the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to prevent the mistake of devoting efforts to producing only highly profitable products and not producing less profitable ones. In production it is necessary to avoid ignoring society's needs.
2. It is necessary to guarantee the good quality of products and to strengthen supervision to prevent manufacturing in a crude and slipshod way.
3. When issuing extra pay--including bonuses and extra piece-rate wages--to workers it is necessary to consider their future effects and to prevent bad effects on those who do not receive them. While implementing the system of economic responsibility it is necessary to guarantee more income for both the state and workers and to guarantee the retention of more profits by the enterprises. We should not demand uniformity; nor should we rush headlong into mass action when we implement a system of economic responsibility and the way to implement it should be determined by the local situation and by reality.

The forum held: It is a strategic task to achieve technical transformation of existing enterprises and renew their equipment. For many years we have paid attention only to the expansion of enterprises and ignored technological reform, equipment modernization and production of new products in existing enterprises. From now on we must emancipate our minds and break away from old practices. Technical transformation should proceed from reality and stress equipment modernization, technological improvement and technical innovations to enable enterprises to improve product quality, increase productivity, lower consumption--particularly energy consumption--and make multiple use of resources. In particular we should pay attention to projects which yield quick results and are less expensive.

PLA AIR FORCE CADRES PUBLICIZE CCP RESOLUTION

OW041135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--More than 2,600 PLA Air Force cadres above regimental level are leading over 2,400 work teams in explaining and publicizing the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China among grassroots units and in helping cadres and fighters unify their thinking with the basic conclusions of the resolution.

When a work team arrives at a unit it first conducts an investigation of ideological trends and finds out what questions are not clear to the cadres and fighters and why before it starts to explain and publicize the resolution more specifically. When he arrived at a certain air division with his work team, Zhao Yunlong [6392 6663 7127], director of the political department of the air force under the Wuhan PLA units, joined the pilots in study and discussion and heard their opinions before outlining his way to explain and publicize the resolution in the light of the questions raised. At a general meeting of cadres, fighters, workers and staff of the air division, he explained and publicized the importance and necessity of the personnel changes at the central level. Because the explanations given closely matched the general thinking the units, the cadres and fighters felt it would help them in solving problems. Xu Zhizhong [1776 1807 0022], director of the political department of a certain air division, and his work team explained and publicized the resolution in a certain regiment by holding forums and heart-to-heart chats.

By so doing they were able to understand comprehensively the mental responses of the cadres and fighters which helped them in making the latter distinguish right from wrong, unify their thinking and conscientiously support the basic conclusions of the resolution.

To implement the guidelines of the resolution in a down-to-earth manner at the grassroots level, the work teams have also paid attention to helping the grassroots units draw up specific measures for implementing the resolution. Leading a work team to explain and publicize the resolution in a company, Li Gang [2621 0474], adviser to the political department of the air force under the Jinan PLA units, discovered some problems in study. He took the initiative to study these problems with the company party branch to find a solution. On the basis of investigation and study, he put forth proposals to the political department suggesting the following steps to promote study at the grassroots level: the study must be thorough and meticulous to ensure full comprehension; one of the main points to be explained to and publicized among the grassroots-level cadres and fighters is the personnel changes at the central level, which should be explained together with the relevant central documents and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech so that cadres and fighters at the grassroots level will understand them more clearly and have confidence in the party Central Committee. The political department of the air force under the Jinan PLA units has relayed his proposals to promote study among troops units.

PLA UNIT FULFILLS URANIUM EXTRACTION PLAN

OW031127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Despite reduction of personnel and curtailment of the scale of production, a certain PLA capital construction unit assigned to extract uranium has been able to maintain its contributions. By the end of July, it had already fulfilled 150 percent of its profit-making plan for this year.

This year this unit's manpower was reduced by 5.8 percent and its extraction quota was also curtailed accordingly. However, the profit quota handed down by the higher authorities was the same as last year's. To meet this demand the unit's commanders and fighters stressed the quality of their products. They studied the law of extraction and strived to produce ore of better quality so as to make greater profits for the state. To this end, whenever they finished mining a stope, they invariably would recheck it carefully and did all they could to extract what was left in the small and scattered pockets. To reduce ore dilution they also made every effort to remove the rocks in the ore. When machinery could not be used in some low mining sites, they worked with their hands, bent down to drill holes and remove tailings and delivered the fine quality ore from tunnels using baskets. This year the unit has made additional profits amounting to over 1.9 million yuan from producing better ore alone.

The unit has also strived to conserve raw and processed materials. By raising work efficiency the unit has lowered production cost by 9.2 percent and conserved 480,000 yuan of capital.

ANHUI PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

OWO61731 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Hefei, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees in Hefei to convey and study the talks given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. In light of the current situation in the province, the meeting studied the question of how to overcome lax and weak leadership by means of criticism and self-criticism.

Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed at the meeting that laxness and weakness, as pointed out by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee, are found not only on Anhui's literary and art and ideological fronts but are universal problems that exist on all fronts and in all units. He urged party committees at all levels to boldly promote criticism and self-criticism of all speeches and deeds that violate the four basic principles.

Concerning problems on the literary and art front, Zhang Jingfu said that although Anhui's literary and art workers had won victories in dealing with these problems they must continue to accept criticism because only by accepting criticism of their shortcomings and mistakes can they enhance their revolutionary vigor and win more victories.

Throughout the meeting responsible comrades of the provincial party committee joined other comrades in the study and discussions.

Comrades of the party committee of the Anhui Provincial Writers Federation were the first to speak at the meeting. Chen Dengke, vice chairman and deputy secretary of the party committee of the provincial writers federation, said: The Anhui Provincial Writers Federation was reestablished after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. But over the past 2 years and more some very bad works have appeared in periodicals run by the federation which were a very bad influence on the party. We were slow to act and failed to realize our mistake until March or April this year when leaders of the provincial party committee summoned us to private talks, patiently carried out education among us and assumed the responsibility for the mistakes we made. Today, as we study the talks given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, we feel all the more ashamed of ourselves because we failed to meet the party's expectations.

Lai Shaoqi, deputy director of the provincial party committee's propaganda department and chairman and secretary of the party committee of the provincial writers federation, made self-criticism at the meeting. He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, Anhui's literary and art workers have been very active ideologically and have written some good and relatively good works. But we have not been earnest enough and have preferred to hear only words of praise. This led us to publish bad words which were a bad influence. I should be held mainly responsible for this.

Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and director of its propaganda department, spoke at the meeting. He said that the main trend among Anhui's literary and art circles is good, and that their main idea is to support the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the principles and policies of the party Central Committee. However, tendencies of deviation from the socialist course and breaking away from the party's leadership and practices of bourgeois liberalism do exist in Anhui in varying degrees.

For instance, some periodicals have carried novels that are obviously wrong politically: some have published seriously wrong views on the party's leadership and its policy on literature and art and on the current situation on the literary and art front; some periodicals have unilaterally and repeatedly been published without proper authorization and carried erroneous articles in violation of the regulation governing cultural matters and publications. He said, these facts show that leaders of Anhui's propaganda and cultural circles have failed in three respects:

1. They have failed to persistently implement the party Central Committee's principles and policies for fear of being accused of flagrant interference and have thus become over-cautious in exercising bold leadership.
2. They have failed to implement democratic centralism and are unable to unfold discussions when a consensus of view cannot be reached. Some units and cadres have implemented the central organs' directives only when they suit their needs and have refused to implement directives that do not suit their needs.
3. Their methods of approach have not been right to the point and they have failed to take clear-cut, decisive and effective measures in handling ideological problems.

After studying the problem of lax and weak leadership in various departments in light of the actual situation in their respective localities, the prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries realized that the talks given by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang hit the mark regarding the current problem. They said that the problem of bourgeois liberalism is relatively serious among some young workers and students and suggested that the whole party take concerted action and that leaders take a personal interest in order to solve the problem.

Gu Zhouxin, second secretary of the provincial party committee, said at the meeting that the provincial party committee earnestly calls on comrades in literary and art circles to be progressive, to encourage the people to work hard and to continuously produce new works that are full of vitality. He called on both veteran and young writers to seek truth from facts and to examine and correct their own mistakes. He said that self-criticism is for the purpose of making progress.

Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of party organizations of various departments and commissions under the provincial party committee and of literary and art, ideological, journalistic and publishing units directly under the province.

ANHUI RADIO CALLS FOR INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION

OW061117 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Increasing Coal Output Is a Pressing Task"]

[Text] Coal occupies a particularly important position in the national economy and the people's livelihood. Coal has become the key to increasing industrial output and income. The broad masses of staff members and workers of coal departments should provide timely assistance by rapidly increasing coal output to meet our urgent needs.

Since the beginning of this year our province's coal production has not been ideal. Coal output in the period from January to July decreased by more than 600,000 dun and output value dropped by more than 11 million yuan compared with the corresponding period of 1980, thus aggravating the critical coal supply situation.

The main reason for this was that some leading comrades of the departments concerned lacked an all-round understanding of the readjustment policy of the central authorities, maintaining that coal production must be reduced in order to readjust the relationship between exploitation and tunneling. At the same time, they applied the lesson of the Bohai No 2 oil rig accident in a negative way and ignored safety in production.

Recently, after an all-round study of overall industrial and coal production, the provincial party committee and provincial people's government called on the broad masses of cadres, staff members and workers of coal departments to boost their enthusiasm, go all out and make every effort to increase coal output by 800,000 dun by fulfilling this year's state plan while firmly grasping the task of conserving in coal consumption. This is a very honorable and arduous task.

Leading cadres at all levels of the coal departments should acquire an all-round and correct understanding of the readjustment policy, strengthen their sense of responsibility and overcome their negative sentiments and fear of difficulties. They should grasp readjustment of the relationship between exploitation and tunneling on one hand and measures for increasing coal output on the other so as to promote production along with readjustment. At the same time they should correctly handle the relationship between safety and production so as to give realistic attention to safety while firmly grasping production.

To push forward coal production it is necessary to popularize in an all-round way the economic responsibility system under which the state holds the enterprises responsible for the completion of assigned tasks and the enterprises remunerate their staff members and workers according to their production effort and output. It is also necessary to popularize the experience of the Huainan municipal No 1 mine in using coal [words indistinct]. Accelerating the construction of new pits and increasing new production capabilities are the fundamental way to change the passive situation in our province's coal production. With regard to the new mine pits currently under construction, it is necessary to take vigorous measures to speed up their construction and put them in production at an early date. However, it is mandatory to regard the tapping of old mines' potentials as an important link in increasing the present output. At the same time we should conscientiously grasp well the production of small local coal mines. The present coal output of our province's local coal mines accounts for nearly one-tenth of the province's total coal output, and these mines are a factor which is not to be ignored. For a period of time in the past some localities have blindly closed a number of small coal mines, which directly affected the supply of coal for the people's livelihood and for use in construction and production. We should learn a quick lesson from this. As only 4 months are left in this year, the broad masses of cadres and people in the coal departments should emancipate their minds, go all out, unite in fighting, seize every minute and every second and struggle hard to fulfill the fighting task of achieving an increase of 800,000 dun of coal for this year and to speed the development of coal production.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Zhejiang's industrial production has registered an average increase of 25 percent each year in the past 4 years. This year the province has achieved a relatively high growth in industrial production. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the province's total industrial output value in the first 7 months of this year rose 14.5 percent, outstripping the rest of the country in growth rate. Its total output value of light and textile industrial products went up 22.8 percent; output of bicycles, radios, electric fans, nylon, salt, watches and television sets increased from 59 to 100 percent while output of knitting wool, chemical fibers, sewing machines and light bulbs rose from 20 to 30 percent. Compared with the same period of last year, Zhejiang's heavy industry registered a growth rate of 2.5 percent in the first 7 months of this year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81 OW]

GUANGDONG LEADER ADDRESSES CIVILIZATION FORUM

HK031055 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a forum on 1 September on building spiritual civilization. The forum held: Currently, we must focus on promoting sanitation and public health, civilization and politeness while grasping building spiritual civilization and launching the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties in the province. We must primarily grasp sanitation and public health and make them outstanding in order to practically push forward the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties. We must put our emphasis on the urban areas and the tourist resorts in grasping sanitation and public health work. We must grasp sanitation and public health work first in the urban areas then in the rural areas.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Wu Lengxi secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chen Jieping, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and head of the provincial CCP Committee propaganda department, and responsible comrades of other departments concerned attended the forum. Comrade Ren Zhongyi gave a speech on the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties, building spiritual civilization and other problems in the province. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The province has scored remarkable results in the preceding stage in building spiritual civilization, launching the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties and carrying out education in socialism, patriotism and collectivism, and we must continue to grasp these tasks well in the future. The current problem is how to uphold and more profoundly launch the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties and education in the three-isms.

Economic construction is undoubtedly the key task of the entire party. However, it is also necessary to promote work of the ideological fronts at the same time we promote economic construction. We must do a good job of ideological and political work in order to guarantee the smooth progress of economic construction. We must simultaneously build material civilization and spiritual civilization. We must amply understand the great significance of building spiritual civilization and grasp it as a strategic task. As Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao, economic activities with foreign countries are common; and due to the adoption of special policies and flexible measures, we absolutely cannot underestimate the spread and influence of bourgeois ideology. Therefore, building spiritual civilization, launching the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties and education in the three-isms are of particularly great significance in Guangdong Province and should be better promoted. Party committees at all levels must include these tasks in the regular agenda of work and persistently launch them.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We must make a good start and grasp the key points in building spiritual civilization and launching the campaign of promoting the five stresses and four beauties. Currently, we must primarily grasp sanitation and public health work before we set our minds on others things. It is necessary to promote sanitation in the urban areas first and then in the rural areas.

Talking about how to grasp well the civilization and politeness campaign, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Guangzhou is the south gate of the country. The behavior and attitude of personnel of all departments, in particular of workers and staff of the service trades, have very great influence both inside and outside the country. They not only affect business within Guangdong Province but affect the overall situation of business inside the country. Therefore, we must stress civilization and politeness.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also talked about popularizing putonghua in the province. He said: It is also a question of civilization and politeness in a certain sense. Schools must persist teaching in putonghua, including primary schools and kindergartens. Workers and staff of party organs and service trades must speak putonghua. We may also take the standard of the workers' putonghua as one of the criteria for testing their professional skills.

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Guangdong Province must pay particular attention to carrying out education in the three-isms since it adopts an open-door policy and practices special policies and flexible measures. It is necessary to grasp well education in patriotism. We must educate the cadres and masses to stress civilization and politeness in front of the foreigners and, more importantly, pay attention to their moral integrity. When dealing with foreign guests, although it is necessary to stress friendship, it is also necessary to safeguard national dignity.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETINGS ON IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK040249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The provincial political and legal committee recently held a meeting in Foshan Municipality to listen to reports on tidying up social order in all prefectures and municipalities. The meeting held: The first campaign in tidying up social order by (focusing) on hitting at criminal activities has already yielded notable results. This campaign was vigorously launched by the public security and judicial departments under the leadership of the local party committees and government and relying on the masses. There has been a big turn for the better in social order in the urban and rural areas of the province compared with the previous period. This is particularly the case in Guangzhou Municipality. At present we must carry forward the achievements, forge ahead and carry out this campaign in greater depth.

Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee members Kou Qingyan and Wang Ning presided at the meeting. Comrades responsible for political and legal work in prefectural and municipal CCP committees attended.

In the past 2 months the public security departments in the province have stepped up the work of detecting and solving cases. They have solved 5,800 criminal cases of all types, including a number of major ones. They have dug out a number of deeply concealed criminal gangs and arrested a number of criminals. They have also caught over 700 persons who escaped from labor reform or education, including 400 who gave themselves up or voluntarily returned to their places of reform. Over 100 counties and municipalities have held rallies to sentence criminals. The masses have fervently acclaimed this, while the criminals have been shaken. In the past 2 months nearly 1,000 criminals have given themselves up to the public security organs.

Comrade Kou Qingyan spoke at the meeting. On work arrangements for the next step, he stressed: It is necessary to change the current unevenness in tidying up social order. He also demanded that the province work to achieve a comprehensive solution to the problems. He pointed out: Towns where the state of order is still bad must rapidly catch up with the others. We must strive for a fundamental turn for the better in law and order in the whole province as soon as possible.

HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK060546 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Summary] A recent forum on ideological problems convened by the Henan Provincial CCP Committee stressed: It is essential to change the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. The forum pointed out: The province's ideological front has done a lot of work and scored outstanding successes since the third plenary session. "However, the bourgeois liberalization trend exists everywhere, and it exists to a serious extent in certain departments. Yet this erroneous trend has not been criticized. The moment they hear of criticism some people describe it as wielding the big stick [words indistinct]."

The meeting held: As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, the current main problem is not the existence of this trend but the lax and weak state of leadership in the face of it.

Addressing the meeting, provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Jie said: "Certain comrades have failed to carry out criticism and the necessary struggle against erroneous sayings that run counter to the four basic principles and the liberalization trend of departing from party leadership and the socialist track. One of the reasons is that they themselves are consciously or unconsciously influenced by erroneous thinking and take an attitude of ignoring or [work indistinct] the liberalization trend. Some have not correctly summed up past experiences and lessons, are unable to draw demarcation lines in ideology, and are afraid of making leftist mistakes again, hampering the implementation of the 'double hundred' principle and causing new contradictions which would affect stability and unity. Some people do not understand the situation very well or carry out in-depth investigation and study. They lack sense of responsibility. In some cases the leadership groups are not united and their members are unable to unify their understanding.

"By seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the national forum on ideological front problems, we must enhance our understanding, seriously unfold criticism and self-criticism and strive to change the situation of lax and weak leadership as soon as possible."

Comrade Liu Jie stressed: "We have for weapons the resolution of the sixth plenary session and the spirit of the central forum on problems on the ideological front, and we have the trust of the masses, who resolutely support the party and socialism. In addition, we have summed up positive and negative experiences and lessons of the past. So long as we unswervingly act according to the central instructions and correctly launch criticism and self-criticism, we are confident in being able to solve the problems facing us on the ideological front."

Comrade Liu Jie said: "It is necessary to do a good job in the following aspects: the units on the ideological front must, without exception, check on and examine the commentaries, works and books published since the central work conference, find the main problems in them, organize analysis and discussion by citing typical examples and setting out the facts and speaking reason, and enhance understanding and unfold criticism and self-criticism. We should seriously solve the problems [words indistinct]. On the other hand we should prepare to carry out an annual assessment and award for outstanding works, commend outstanding works and strengthen our position. In this way we can continue to forge ahead. At the same time we must take effective action to strengthen the building of the leadership groups on the ideological front, to ensure the implementation of the party's principles and policies. We must strengthen collective leadership, unfold criticism and self-criticism and promote literature and art criticism as a regular thing. The cadre force in literature and art, theory, the press and publishing and so on must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, strive to reform their world-outlook and improve their ideological and theoretical standards, and thoroughly overcome bourgeois liberalization trends and extreme individualism and anarchism."

Comrade Liu Jie called on comrades on the fronts of ideology and literature and art to keep abreast of the era and work together with the cadres and masses of Henan to build socialist spiritual civilization.

DROUGHT SITUATION IN HUNAN BECOMING MORE SERIOUS

HK080237 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The drought in Hunan is becoming more serious every day. It has now spread to cover the whole province. Party organizations and people's government throughout the province are organizing the masses to further implement various measures and persistently fight the natural disaster to reap a bumper harvest.

The drought first appeared in June. After July, it spread from western and northern Hunan to the central and eastern parts of the province.

There have been serious crop losses because the drought occurred at a crucial period in growth. According to an analysis by departments concerned, one reason for the serious drought this year is that there has been less rain than usual. Summer rainfall was the lowest since 1910. Another reason is that forests have suffered serious damage, some water conservancy management work is poor, and water storage capacity is low. In addition, after the institution of production responsibility systems, the leadership on some communes and brigades failed to promptly organize the peasants to make joint efforts to fight drought. As a result crops have been lost in some fields where they could have been saved. A third reason is that the drought has gone on a long time, and the amount of capital, fuel, and electric power consumed has increased dramatically. Places with weak local financial strength and where life is hard are unable to summon up the resolve for sustained struggle against drought.

The provincial CCP Committee and government are extremely concerned about the drought in the province. The responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have gone to areas where drought is serious to investigate and study and help with the work. The provincial people's government has held numerous conferences to look into production in the province and arrange antidrought work.

At present 4.41 million people are fighting drought throughout the province. The departments concerned are actively doing a good job in supporting the disaster areas. The provincial government has also arranged for a first allocation of 150 million jin of relief grain to the West Hunan Autonomous Prefecture before yearend, to take care of the masses' daily life. The agricultural, grain, communications, commerce and other departments are helping various places to solve problems of seed for autumn sowing and supply of fuel for fighting drought.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN HUNAN'S SOCIAL ORDER URGED

HK070744 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Article by provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Yin Ziming: "Boost Revolutionary Drive and Further Improve Social Order"]

[Excerpts] Since June, the province has conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national forum on public order in five major cities and the provincial conference on tidying up social order, studied and implemented the three relevant legal documents adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, unified thinking at all levels, coordinated action and seriously tidied up social order. A lot of work has been done and initial results have been scored. Within this short time, as a result of tidying things up, the crime rate has started to fall and the criminals have started to disappear.

However we must clearly realize that social order has only just started to turn for the better, while the development is uneven. Law and order problems in some places are still rather serious and the tasks there are rather arduous. We must seize the present favorable opportunity to sum up work experiences of the previous stage, boost our revolutionary drive and advance from victory to victory.

We must sum up and apply the good experiences gained in the previous stage, further implement the three legal documents adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, and continue to implement the principle of severe and rapid punishment according to law for murderers, robbers, rapists, bombers, arsonists, and other criminals who seriously endanger social order. In particular the application of this principle must not waver in the current situation, when there has been no fundamental turn for the better in social order. However, while dealing blows and punishing criminals, we must correctly implement party policy and state law. With regard to people who commit ordinary minor offenses, we must rely on the forces of the whole party and the whole of society to stop up education, transformation and salvation work.

HAINAN RIBAO VIEWS CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK060357 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Report on 5 September HAINAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Correctly Apply the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The article says: Correctly applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and overcoming all kinds of erroneous ideas that depart from the party's correct principles represent an important task on the ideological front facing the whole party. Criticism and self-criticism is one of the party's three great traditional work styles. Seriously carrying out criticism and self-criticism is an important guarantee for putting the party's organizational life on a sound basis and ensuring that the party is strong and effective.

Due to the aftereffects of the 10 years of internal disorder plus the corrosion of bourgeois ideology, a liberalization trend of doing away with criticism and self-criticism has appeared in the party. Many party organizations exercise lax and weak leadership over the ideological front and dare not criticize erroneous ideology and trends. As soon as criticism is carried out, it is described as "wielding the big stick" and "punishing people." This is actually viewing criticism and self-criticism with leftist vision, and regarding normal criticism and self-criticism as on a par with excessive struggle. Some comrades also worry that unfolding criticism of erroneous sayings and trends that run counter to the four basic principles will hamper criticism of leftism. This thinking is obviously wrong. Our party has always advocated unfolding struggle on two fronts, struggling against leftism or rightism as appropriate. The current criticism of leftism, of sayings that run counter to the four basic principles, and of bourgeois liberalization are closely connected.

Following the sixth plenary session, we still face the task of eliminating leftism, but we cannot allow sayings that run counter to the four basic principles and bourgeois liberalization trends to spread unchecked to harm the state and the people. If we act like that we will in fact provide a handle for those persons who persist in leftist error, and thus hamper the development of criticism of leftism. We must stress forms and methods in applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We cannot organize a criticism movement or surround and attack people; we must apply the appropriate medicine and seek truth from facts.

In accordance with a decision of the Central Committee, the Central Propaganda Department recently convened a national forum on problems on the ideological front, which stressed that it is necessary to seriously unfold criticism and self-criticism and promptly overcome all kinds of erroneous trends. The party organizations at all levels in Hainan must respond to this call of the Central Committee, correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism and change the situation of laxness and weakness, so that the party can become strong and united, act justly and forcefully in criticizing erroneous trends and sayings, unite the thinking of the party members and people with the resolution and the four basic principles, and prompt the development of the excellent situation of stability and unity.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Guangdong Province has completed reaping of early rice. Apart from 35 counties and municipalities in Hainan, Zhanjiang and Shaoguan Prefectures, including Shaoguan Municipality, whose output of early rice increased, due to torrential rain, floods and typhoon, in the other prefectures, 6 counties maintained their usual output of early rice and some 70 counties' output of early rice dropped. The province's total output of rice was 800 to 900 million jin less than in the corresponding period of last year. With development of diversification, commune member's incomes in summer preliminary distribution was generally more than in the same period of last year. The output of Foshan Prefecture dropped by some 400 million jin. The output of Guangzhou Municipality and Huiyang and Shantou Prefectures dropped by 100 to 200 million jin. The output of Meixian and Zhaoqing Prefectures dropped by 40 to 60 million jin. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Aug 81 HK]

GUIZHOU EXPERIENCING 'WORST DROUGHT IN 60 YEARS'

HK070636 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Report on 5 September GUIZHOU RIBAO reporter's review]

[Summary] "This year Guizhou has suffered its worst drought in 60 years, and agricultural production has suffered serious losses. In the face of this serious disaster, the cadres and peasant masses have taken the initiative to wage sustained and solid struggle and have vigorously unfolded self-salvation through production. In this way they have done much to recoup the losses caused by the disaster. At present people's minds are relatively at ease in the rural areas and they are full of confidence in overcoming the disaster."

Back in March, the provincial CCP Committee and government instructed the departments concerned to hold preparatory meetings for fighting drought, and also allocated 5 million yuan to repair drainage and irrigation machinery. Provincial, prefectural and county water conservancy and farm machinery departments sent 3,300 people out to check and overhaul drainage and irrigation machinery throughout the province. After the disaster began, the provincial CCP Committee and government held frequent meetings to arrange and discuss work. The Central Committee and State Council agreed to the allocation of 20 million yuan from local finances for fighting drought. They also allocated to the province 16,000 tons of gasoline and diesel fuel for fighting drought, 20,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 1,000 tons of insecticide. The provincial government arranged 700 million jin of negotiated-price grain, 23,000 cubic meters of timber and 300,000 bamboos for drought-fighting and relief work. It also crash-shipped 4,640 tons of farm drugs and 25,000 items of equipment for exterminating insect pests. All prefectures and counties set up drought-fighting commands.

Despite the severity of the drought this year, the peasant masses have worked hard and enthusiastically to reduce the losses. It is estimated that grain output will be 1.5 to 1.6 billion jin more than in the drought year of 1972, and that there will be relatively big increases in the main industrial crops such as rapeseed. This shows that the agricultural policies laid down since the third plenary session are correct.

"Faced with the serious disaster, the provincial CCP Committee has decided that the disaster areas should center all their work on self-salvation through production next winter and spring and launch the masses to make great efforts to this end." These areas have adopted the following measures: 1) sowing large quantities of late autumn crops and vegetables; 2) promoting diversification and also stepping up the final-stage tending of the tobacco crop; 3) doing a good job in autumn sowing and appropriately increasing the sown area of the grain harvested next summer; 4) launching the masses to consume grain in a planned and thrifty way.

TAN QILONG ATTENDS SICHUAN SOCIAL ORDER FORUM

HK010944 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] From 21 to 26 August, the political and legal committee of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held a forum on social order work in the province. The forum analyzed the social order situation, discussed the future tasks and decided to further study and implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities. We must further arouse our enthusiasm and advance on the quest for victory. We must strive to improve social order throughout the province.

Those attending the forum included responsible comrades of prefectures, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, people's courts, procuratorates, public security bureaus and departments, PLA units, railway police and public security departments, the provincial People's Court, the provincial procuratorate, the provincial public security department and the provincial judicial department. Tan Qilong, provincial CCP Committee first secretary; Qin Chuanhou, provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee member and secretary of the political and legal committee of the provincial CCP Committee; and Qiao Zhimin, vice governor and deputy secretary of the political and legal committee of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Gu Zhibiao attended the forum.

The forum held: Since the beginning of this year, under the leadership of party committees at all levels and in close coordination with departments concerned, all political, legal and public security organs throughout the province have relied on the masses to do a lot of work in strengthening social order. They have struck vigorous blows at the arrogance of criminals in a timely manner and have stepped up preventive work. Social order in urban and rural areas has improved. Particularly in some places which were severely damaged by the flood, social order is now better and the people's minds in those areas have been set at ease. This shows that the political, legal and public security forces in our province are good and have combat effectiveness.

In discussing the future tasks, the forum pointed out: We must carry forward the spirit of continuous fighting, advance on the quest for victory, make continuous efforts and fundamentally change the situation as quickly as possible in which social order still is not good enough. We must stamp out the arrogant criminal activities and strengthen the masses' sense of security.

The forum held: To accomplish this task, party committees and political and legal departments at all levels must grasp the implementation of the relevant documents of the central authorities as an important task. The issue of social order is closely related with the life of the whole society. We must rely on the whole party and the forces of the whole society to carry out complete and comprehensive administration. All factories, mines, enterprises, organs and schools must implement the social order responsibility system and link social order work with production, management, study and the system of rewards and punishments. We must vigorously commend and encourage those units which have done their internal social order work well. In accordance with the law, we must severely and quickly strike blows at criminal activities. We must further do well in educating and reforming the criminals sentenced to reeducation through labor and other criminals. We must put grassroots organizations on a sound basis and reinforce the public security organs and mediation cadres. We must appropriate public funds to the CYL, women's federations and propaganda, cultural, education and labor departments so that they can vigorously do ideological and educational work well for the young people and juveniles. We must create more employment opportunities for the young people who await employment. We must strengthen publicity of and education in the socialist legal system, universally carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization and improve customs of society.

HEILONGJIANG BANS SELLING, RENTING FARMLAND

SK040450 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The Harbin Municipal People's Government issued an emergency circular on 1 September which strictly bans the commandeering, selling and renting of suburban farmland. The circular stipulates: All land in suburban areas belongs to the state and the collective. No commandeering and renting of this land is allowed without the approval of the municipal government. No unit or individual is allowed to rent, sell, make over or transfer land from one use to another without authorization. All the grasslands and wastelands outside the Songhuangjiang Dam are owned by the state. Those who have been authorized to use the land are forbidden to make it over to others. The municipal government retains the right to take it back at any time if construction requires. Commune members must acquire approval from the land management department of the municipal government if they want to build houses on cultivated land. Unauthorized use of cultivated land is strictly forbidden. Land for construction in the Harbin suburban areas, including land intended by rural communes and brigades factories, mines, enterprises and establishments for establishing joint enterprises must be registered at the land management department of the municipal government within a specified time for finalization. All units and individuals that have sold, rented or made over their lands must register at their local district government within a specified time and wait for the decision of the municipal government. Those failing to register within the specified time will be severely punished.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK080900 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The provincial public security office yesterday held a telephone conference on strengthening public security. Wei Zhimin, deputy provincial governor, participated in and spoke at the conference.

Comrade Wei Zhimin said: Our province has scored relatively good achievements in public security work this year, and social order has been improved. However, these are only initial achievements. Sabotage activities by criminals are still rampant. Our work has some problems. For example, attacks on criminals are not effective; propaganda on laws is not comprehensive and in-depth; and measures to consolidate public security in a comprehensive way are not thoroughly implemented.

Comrade Wei Zhimin commented on ways to strengthen public security. He said: We should continuously implement the guidelines of the national public security forum of five big cities. Public security organs at all levels should further strengthen case investigation work and increase the rate of solved cases. Public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts should work in close coordination to attack and punish as severely and as quickly as possible criminals guilty of murder, robbery, rape, bombings and arson and others seriously endangering social order to crush criminals' arrogance.

BRIEFS

LIAONING BONUSES--The Anshan iron and steel company in Liaoning Province decided to withhold July bonuses for some 20 managers and political cadres as punishment for the company's failure to fulfill its July steel production plan. Those whose monthly bonuses were withheld are deputy chiefs of political departments and assistant managers or higher. Some leaders of plants responsible for shortfalls in production have had their bonuses reduced. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 81 SK]

LIAONING SLIP DOCK--Shenyang, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--China's first 100,000-ton-class slip dock has been built at the Dalian shipyard in Liaoning Province, one of the country's major shipbuilders. The dock is 307.45 meters long and 50 meters wide. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 22 Aug 81 OW]

PRODUCTION STRESSED IN SHAANXI FLOOD RELIEF EFFORT

HK050554 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] With the assistance of the Shaanxi provincial relief work group, the Hanzhong Prefectural CCP Committee and the administrative commissioner's office have seriously analyzed the flood situation and quickly shifted their work focus to self-salvation through production.

"Hanzhong Prefecture was recently hit by the most serious flood since liberation. The cadres and masses throughout the prefecture fostered the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, rescued the stranded masses, crash-rescued flooded materials and crash-repaired dams and embankments. They won an initial victory in fighting the flood and in doing relief work."

Through analysis of the flood situation, the Hanzhong Prefectural CCP Committee and the administrative commissioner's office came to understand: "The most urgent current tasks are to solve the food, clothing, housing and medical treatment problems for some 400,000 people in the seriously flooded areas, to crash-repair roads, communications lines, dangerous places and gaps in dams and embankments, to step up restoring industrial and agricultural production and to carry out self-salvation through production."

Party committees at all levels have strengthened ideological and political work and taught the cadres and masses to overcome their pessimism and depression and to be confident in overcoming the effects of the flood. The prefectural CCP Committee and the administrative commissioner's office held that all places must do well in autumn reaping and sowing. They also held that the places which were seriously flooded must take some special measures which are beneficial to self-salvation through production. These places can allocate the scattered and flooded land to the masses to cultivate vegetables. Whoever cultivates this land will reap the benefits. Special groups have been set up to take charge of autumn reaping and sowing. These groups have also implemented measures to help all places do well in diversification, industrial and sideline production and in tending minor autumn crops to increase the income of the collectives and commune members.

Extent of Damage Reported

OW061748 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Xian, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Shaanxi's Hanzhong, Baoji and other prefectures have suffered tremendous losses of life and state property as a result of the torrential rains and floods that occurred in these prefectures since mid-August. Party and government organizations at all levels are organizing the masses of the disaster-stricken areas to do their utmost to combat the effect of the floods and to carry out relief work. The central task of these areas has now been shifted from rushing to deal with the emergency and rescuing people in danger to rehabilitating the masses and restoring production.

More than 20 days of incessant heavy and torrential rains fell in areas of southern and central Shaanxi since 14 August. Precipitation totaled somewhere between 400 and 500 mm and some areas received more than 600 mm. Torrents of water rushed down mountains and the Han River, Jialing, Wei and four other rivers were rapidly swollen and reached unprecedented levels.

Areas in Fengxian and Lueyang Counties were inundated by flood waters of up to 2 to 3 m and even 10 m in some places. According to figures released by the provincial departments concerned, as of 6 September 1.26 million people in 33 counties and municipalities were badly affected by the floods, and 200,000 were made homeless.

The death toll has reached 764 and more than 5,000 people have been injured. Over 8,000 head of livestock died in the disaster, which also destroyed well over 322,000 houses and washed away 230 villages. The flood destroyed and inundated a total of 1.55 million mu of farmland. Landslides occurred in more than 100 places along the Baoji-Tianshui and Xianyang-Ankang railways. Damage to the Baoji-Chengdu railway cannot be repaired quickly. The flood also interrupted 23 highway trunks and 452 county and commune roads. Two of the three high-voltage power transmission lines leading to Hanzhong Prefecture were also knocked out.

Rain is continuing to fall in the aforementioned areas and some localities are experiencing heavy to torrential rains. The disaster is continuously growing in impact and scope.

Immediately involved in combating the floods and carrying out relief among the victims and affected people were the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, Lanzhou PLA units and military units stationed in the province, as well as the party and government organizations in the disaster-stricken areas. The rescue teams they organized have delivered more than 100,000 people from flooded localities and repaired some railways, highway and signal communication routes. Clothing, foodstuffs and tents and other necessities were shipped to the flood-stricken areas and medical teams were sent to these areas.

Editorial on Relief Work

HK070513 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Report on 6 September SHAANXI RIBAO editorial: "Stimulate Revolutionary Drive, Fight the Floods and Promote Relief Work"]

[Excerpts] The flood disaster has now affected 33 counties in 6 prefectures and municipalities. This is the province's most serious flood since the liberation. The masses in the disaster areas, especially heavily stricken areas, are still facing very great difficulties. We must publicize to the people the favorable conditions for overcoming the calamity, so that they will establish confidence in victory. At the same time we must also tell them about the difficulties that indeed exist, acknowledge and analyze the difficulties, boost revolutionary drive, and wage a struggle against the difficulties. In view of the fact that financial and material support is still very limited, we must base the principle of overcoming difficulties on self-reliance, and resolutely rely on the masses to resume production and rebuild their homes.

The editorial says: At present it is necessary to do everything possible to protect the people's safety and solve their problems in housing, food, clothing and so on. At the same time, we must carry out political and ideological work in connection with the reality of flood-fighting and relief work, to establish firm confidence in overcoming the disaster.

The editorial says: At present the focus of relief work in the disaster areas has started to shift to arranging the people's livelihood and resuming and developing production. The provincial CCP Committee and government recently proposed that seriously stricken areas can institute a number of flexible measures in certain economic policies. Leadership departments should set up two teams, one to grasp disaster relief and the other to promote production. It is necessary to hurry to crash-repair damaged railroads, roads, power lines, telecommunications lines, and important stretches of river embankment which are in a dangerous state, so as to revive and develop industrial and agricultural production as quickly as possible. The communes and brigades in the disaster areas should harvest all the crops, forestry, animal and indigenous products that can be harvested, crash-plant as many vegetables as possible, hurry to clean up and repair inundated farmland and damaged water conservancy projects, and prepare for autumn sowing.

They should actively launch domestic sideline production and diversification to increase income. Factories, mines and other enterprises that have had to suspend production must hurry to clean up the mess and crash-repair buildings and equipment, get back in production as quickly as possible and reduce the losses. Basic-level commercial networks that have had to ease business because of the disaster must devise ways to overcome difficulties and resume business, to ensure supply of basic essentials for daily life.

It is necessary to act to stabilize prices and deal blows at speculation and smuggling. Schools that have been destroyed should devise ways of reopening as soon as possible.

The editorial says in conclusion: The province has recently again had continuous overcast, wet weather, and some places have also had more heavy and torrential rain. Floods are still gravely threatening some places. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance, further strengthen party leadership, and stress unified and centralized command.

XINJIANG TRADE UNION HOLDS PROPAGANDA WORK FORUM

HK070538 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional federation of trade unions held a forum on propaganda work in Urumqi from 25 August to 2 September. "The meeting demanded that in trade union propaganda work, efforts be made to further strengthen leadership, change the situation of laxness and weakness, correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism and do a good job in ideological and political work for staff and workers."

The meeting pointed out: At present there is laxness and weakness in trade union ideological and political work. The trade unions should persistently educate the workers in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles and cultivate and forge a Red and expert worker force. At present the central task in trade union propaganda work is to organize study and publicity of the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session and unite the workers' thinking with its basic conclusions.

The meeting adopted a regional federation of trade unions resolution on stepping up ideological and political work. Over 100 trade union cadres from all parts of the region attended. A responsible comrade of the regional CCP Committee's propaganda department made a speech.

BRIEFS

GANSU SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST--The three summer jobs--planting, harvesting and field management--have basically been completed in Gansu Province thanks to the responsibility systems. The province has completed the harvesting of 25 million mu of summer grain crops. Some 9 million mu of farmland have been plowed, and 2.2 million mu of grain crops and 400,000 mu of autumn vegetables have been planted in the same fields. By the end of July, some 1.12 million mu of grain crops were planted in Lanzhou Municipality and Zhangye, Kiuquan, Wuwei, Tianshui and Wudu Prefectures. Some 490,000 mu of grass were planted in Dingxi and Qingyang Prefectures. However, late fall crops are not growing well in Dingxi and Qingyang Prefectures and in Lanzhou Municipality. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Sep 81 SK]

SHAANXI ECONOMIC CRIMES--Procuratorial organs at all levels in Shaanxi Province have actively investigated economic crimes. In the first half of this year, they prosecuted 128 people respectively on charges of corruption, offering and receiving bribes, indiscriminate lumbering, neglect of duty and tax evasion. In accordance with the law, the courts dealt with these people and recovered money received in bribes or not duly paid and goods stolen which were worth some 215,000 yuan. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 81 HK]

POLITICIAN ON DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

OW061023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei Sep 6 KYODO--Taiwan is now developing nuclear weapons jointly with Israel and South Africa to prevent possible Chinese guerrilla warfare and naval attack from the Taiwan Straits, according to an influential Taiwanese independent politician.

His statement, however, was denied by Taiwanese officials who said it is groundless.

Kang Ning-hsiang, member of the legislative yuan, also said Taiwan is also developing a new kind of missile based on Czechoslovak and Israeli model. He did not elaborate.

"You know we have a new missile from Czechoslovakia but I can't give any details" he said in an interview with KYODO news service at his home in the southern part of Taipei, Saturday night.

"I think if the United States doesn't supply offensive weapons to Taiwan, we will gradually search for new supply lines," including France, Israel and Eastern Europe, he said.

Taiwan, a major economic power in Asia, maintains no diplomatic relations with the communist bloc, but has trade relations with five East European countries--Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Kang, who was also instrumental in the anti-Kuomintang riot in 1979 in Kaohsiung, southern Taiwan, known as "Formosa incident," said that most of Taiwanese weapons are defensive and wearing out.

"I think present military capability in Taiwan is not enough," he explained. He said guerrilla attacks and naval clashes in the Taiwan Straits were conceivable, "so we must develop our own military capability."

Asked how he knew Taiwan is developing nuclear weapons, Kang replied, "I am a member of the budget committee in the legislative yuan, so I know some information like this." Pressed to elaborate, he simply said, "I don't like to mention it."

Kang's remarks, however, endorsed a New York TIMES report June 28 on Taiwan's alleged development of nuclear weapons with South Africa and Israel.

But Taiwanese Government officials and local experts on China denied such report in separate interviews with KYODO last week.

Dr Fredrick F. Chien, political vice minister of foreign affairs, and Prof King-yuh Chang, director of the Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University, said that the report was "groundless."

Likewise, Raymond R.M. Tai, deputy director-general of the government information office, executive Yuan, said, it was a mere "speculation."

According to the New York TIMES, both Taiwanese and Israeli scientists are taking part in nuclear project that may lead to nuclear weapon development in South Africa.

The report also said that South Africa supplies uranium to Taiwan and Israel in return for getting technical data from the two countries and training for its technicians. It also said that Taiwan signed with South Africa last year a six-year agreement under which South Africa will supply 4,000 tons of uranium ore a year to Taiwan.

Israel is now guiding Taiwan in the development of a rocket which could serve as a carrier of nuclear weapons, the report said.

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

Sept. 9, 1981
J.H.

